Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Memorial Day.

The joint committee of Charles E. Lawton and Gen. G. K. Warren posts, G. A. R., are busily at work arranging for Memorial Day which will be a week from next Thursday, two days after Election. The parade and decoration of graves will take place in the afternoon, and invitations to participate have been accepted by the Newport Artillery, Colonel Horton; Company B (Newport Light Infantry), Captain McCrudden; the Light Battery of 4th U. S. Artillery, Major Cushing; General A. G. Lawrence Camp, Sons of Veterans, Captain Millington; the officers stationed at the Torpedo Station and by Commander Higginson of the training squadron. The Artillery Company will act as escort to the Grand Army and Commander E. H. Tilley of Charles E. Lawton post will be in command of the line.

An interesting feature of the afternoon's exercises, if permission can be obtained from the trustees of the Island Cemetery, will be the dedication of the large and handsome lot recently given to the city in trust by Mr. E. H. Schermerhorn for the burial of all soldiers and sailors who die here without means or friends. The remains of quite a large number of veterans of the war who had been buried by the state have already been removed to this lot and it is the desire of the committee that, in addition to decorating these new-made graves, a brief consecration service be held over the ground so generously donated by Mr. Schermerhorn. If the desire is accomplished the service will probably include a brief address by Rev. G. J. Magill, rector of Trinity church, and the singing of appropriate pieces by a choir composed of naval apprentices of the U. S. schoolship New Hampshire.

The memorial address will be delivered in the evening at Masonic Temple by Rev. Forrest F. Emerson, pastor of the United Congregational church.

The committee of arrangements for the day is as follows: Wm. S. Bailey, chairman, Jacob C. Chase, W. P. Smith, Arthur Tuell and O. G. Langley of C. E. Lawton Post, and Winifield S. Tompkins, Jere. I. Greene, Henry T. Easton and C. B. Mason, of Gen G. K. Warren Post.

The Crematory.

The Board of Aldermen committee has contracted with H. W. Leach & Co. of Boston, for the construction of the Bliss crematory on the City wharf. The contract calls for the completion of the work in eight weeks and ground was broken for the foundation Thursday. The price is $3,500, no payment to be made until the work is completed and the furnace proved capable of cremating at least 100 barrels of swill and offal per day.

The crematory is the patent of the late William H. Bliss of this city, a cut of which, together with a full description, was printed in the MERCURY a few weeks ago. It is pronounced by experts who have studied the model and plans to be the most perfect machine of the kind yet conceived.

Death of Miss Gifford.

Miss Mary Alice Gifford, for many years resident minister of the Society of Friends, died at her residence on Farewell street at an early hour Thursday morning. She had been in feeble health for a long time but it was not until Wednesday that her condition became considered dangerous.

Miss Gifford was a native of Sidney, Maine, where she was born in 1840, and came to Newport about fourteen years ago. Her whole life was devoted to christian work and she will be sadly missed, not only by the Society of Friends but by all interested in labors similar to her own, of whatever denomination.

A new float has been built for the Newport landing of the Torpedo Station launches.

Mr. Bentley Missing.

Ex-City Engineer Henry A. Bentley, of this city, has been missing during the past week and his friends have become alarmed for his safety. Mr. Bentley had been in New York, and Monday night a despatch was received here to the effect that he had just taken the Sound steamer for home. He failed to put in an appearance, however, and after some inquiry it was ascertained that his traveling bag, a stiff hat, private papers, etc., had been found in his state room on the Fall River boat, but that nothing had been seen of him since the boat left New York. Steward Rice is quite sure that he saw him leave the boat just before the time for starting, wearing a slouch hat. Since then no trace of him has been found, although friends have been to New York and Fall River in search of information.

The rumor upon the street yesterday that a telegram had been received here stating that he had committed suicide in New York city, was without foundation.

The Season.

Newport is now rapidly assuming her summer appearance and ere another month she will be in the midst of one of the gayest of her many seasons. The weather thus far this spring has been perfect for developing her natural charms. The spacious lawns and abundant foliage of her palatial summer homes never looked handsomer than at present, and their inviting appearance insures an early occupancy. In fact, a large number of families have already arrived, and their elegant equipages are constant patrons of our beautiful suburban drives.

Bellevue avenue, too, presents much of its summer appearance, the Casino Club being open and many of the city stores having their wares displayed in true Metropolitan style. The Aquidneck House, which opened on the first, is having an excellent run of custom, and the Ocean House has every promise of crowded rooms at its opening next month.

A large number of cottages have been rented and the numerous local agents are receiving by every mail enquiries about what may still be in the market, while a majority of the Aquidneck's guests are people in search of summer homes.

Washington Pilgrimage.

The committee sent to Washington to make arrangements for the trip of Washington Commandery in October next made a report Wednesday night to the effect that all arrangements had been made and contracts signed for transportation and board for the coming excursion. The Commandery will leave here on the evening of October 8 by special boat which will call here on its way from Providence. At New York they will take a special train on the Baltimore and Ohio road. At Washington they will be quartered at the Hamilton Hotel, one of the best houses in the city, and very centrally located. The only other commandery quartered at this house will be the Narragansett of Westerly. Washington Commandery will be accompanied by the Newport Band, and they expect to carry from 80 to 100 men. On the same boat that carries the Commandery will be St. John's and Cavalry Commanders of Providence, Holy Sepulchre of Pawtucket and Narragansett of Westerly, with some of the officers of the Grand Commandery.

Six hundred and fifty geraniums have been set out in the flower beds on the Mall. The beds present a very handsome appearance, which will be still more beautiful when a number of coleus plants are added in two or three weeks, and the geraniums have come into fuller flower and when the iron fence about the mall shall have received a fresh coat of paint. The contract for furnishing the iron fence to be placed on the street sides of Morton Park has been awarded to Messrs. Lynch & Sullivan for $1.75 per foot. The fences will consist of three rails of iron gas pipe with four-inch cast iron posts of ornamental design with granite base, which will be substantial and handsome.

Late subscribers to the Washington memorial arch fund in New York include the following well-known Newport summer visitors: Anson Phelps Stokes, $100; Bishop H. C. Potter, $25; John Jacob Astor, Jr., $250; Rutherford Stuyvesant, $500; Charles H. Russell, Jr., $250; F. A. Schermerhorn, $100; Edward N. Tailer, $250. The fund now amounts to $10,141.

Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., will be inspected, Wednesday evening 22nd, by Charles A. Hart, Department Inspector.

Mr. Geo. H. Norman and family will return to Newport for the season on Tuesday next.

Ex-Mayor Jabez C. Knight and wife are at their residence on Bellevue avenue.

Mr. Asa Sypher, of Sypher & Co., is in town.

School Committee.

The regular meeting of the board was held Monday evening. The proposition of the City Council committee on new school house in reference to the moving of the old Cranston street building was approved. There was considerable routine business transacted. The chairman of the committee on teachers made a report showing where all of the various assistants are employed and the services they are rendering to the schools. The action of the sub-committee was approved. Mr. Fay as chairman of this committee also made a report in regard to the leave of absence granted Miss Emily B. Chace till the end of the school year, that it was done at her request, and that her place had been filled till the end of the year by other teachers. The board evidently believed that it would be detrimental to the interests of the schools to make another change now, and left the request of Miss Chace to be allowed to go back into the schools at once, on the table for the present. There was considerable discussion over the fact that the truant officer had caused a boy to be sent to the Sockenossett school at Cranston without consulting the board, but the matter was finally left where it was without action. Attention was called to the fact that some of the teachers had not attended the drawing lessons as required, and the superintendent was ordered to notify all the teachers of the requirement and report all who did not comply.

The old wooden school building on Cranston street is being moved on to Roger McCormick's lot on Cranston avenue adjoining the land of the brick schoolhouse. The work is being done by Thomas Preece under the direction of the committee appointed by the City Council for the purpose. The building will be set on a temporary foundation for the use of the school department during the erection of the new building.

Senator Franklin is a member of a committee appointed by the General Assembly to visit every town in the State and look into the methods of taxation and make a report to the January session as to the necessity of a revaluation of the State. The first meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday last. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday.

Three more horses arrived from the Richardson stables in Boston Wednesday night. This completes the number of ten horses ordered for the fire department, provided all are accepted. There was a trial of the new horses Thursday and to all appearances were just what were wanted.

Capt. John Waters, Messrs. Gladding, Bergman, Galvin, Stewart and others of the Newport Lodge of Elks, went to Randolph on Thursday to attend the funeral of the mother of Mr. Geo. F. Daniels. The floral tributes they carried with them were very fine.

Preaching at the First Baptist church, morning service, the pastor will speak on the "Missionary anniversaries," young people's prayer meeting at 7 P. M., subject, "The tender Shepherd." Preaching at 7.30, subject, "Beginning of the Apostolic church."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tripp and their son Henry were thrown from their carriage on Bellevue avenue Sunday afternoon, their horse becoming frightened at the steam roller and running the carriage against a city hydrant.

The selection of Mr. Joseph T. Perry of this city as a member of Gov. Ladd's staff will be very pleasing to his hosts of friends. If all of Gov. Ladd's appointments are as good as this no fault can be found with them.

Mr. Butler, the popular president of Father Mathew's T. A. Society, in this city, is receiving a big vote for the Parnell picture at present on exhibition at Costello's picture store on Thames street.

Steamer Bay Queen of the Continental S. B. Co., has been put on the Newport and Wickford line in place of the Eolus which is undergoing her annual overhauling.

The flag on the Newport Reading Room has been at half-mast this week out of respect to the late Jere Coster, of New York, who was a stockholder in the institution.

In the absence of Rev. Robt. Gordon Mackay, Rev. W. I. Ward will preach in the 1st Presbyterian church on Sabbath morning, Rev. Mr. Jacobs in the evening.

Mr. Abraham T. Peckham and family who have been residing on Broadway in this city during the past winter have returned to their home in Portsmouth.

Mr. Peleg B. Spooner, of New York city, has been in town for a few days, visiting his mother on Spring street. He will return this afternoon.

Mr. Wm. King, Jr., of Madison Square Market, New York, is at Wm. J. Gardner's, Mt. Vernon street, for the summer.

There will be baptizing at the First Baptist church tomorrow evening.

THE PURITANS.

In What Were They Pure?

(PRESENTED BY JAMES C. SWAN.)

Had there been a favorable opportunity we would (at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Newport, held in the Historical Society's building on Saturday evening, May 11, 1889,) have related some matters which occurred in the early history of Newport, not mentioned by either of the speakers on that occasion; but, as that subject was pretty freely discussed, we shall not at present make any further allusion to Newport or to those persons known as its first settlers.

Perhaps it would have been agreeable to the audience then assembled, to have listened to the recital of the following particulars which we have drawn from the most reliable sources in regard to the true character—so generally misunderstood—of that part of the first settlers of New England, known as "Puritans:"

Both Pilgrims and Puritans were dissenters from the church of England, but in a different degree. The Pilgrims were of a higher social rank at home. The Puritans represented the extreme radical element of dissent and were as ready to persecute for opinion's sake as was the party which drove them from England. The Pilgrims were rather more tolerant in religious matters.

Of the Puritans, Hume in his history of England, says, "Their whole discourse and language were polluted with mysterious jargon, and full of the lowest and most vulgar hypocrisy."

Flying from persecution they came to this country with feelings which were not softened by their sufferings. Their characters were unchanged, they were still men of blood. The most barbarous laws were enacted and enforced. Men were fined for not attending their churches, and whipped if unwilling to pay the fines; some were put in irons, others had their ears cropped, or their tongues bored with a hot iron. Even women of the most estimable lives and conversation, were publicly whipped by the hangman, and all for doing what the Puritans themselves had done in England, pleading for liberty of conscience, and objecting to the arbitrary powers of the established church.

There was not the smallest allegation that they had violated any moral law, or done any harm to any person whatever. These cases extended over many years, and they were purely of the most bigoted intolerance.

Their animosities were particularly directed against Quakers. They affected to believe, as the Sabbatarians of the present day do, that one of the first points in the life of a christian, was a strict observance to what they termed the Christian Sabbath. The Quakers rejected this idea, and the general law of the province says of them, that "they frequented meetings of their own, in opposition to our church order"—that "they held horrid opinions—that "they denied the established forms of worship"—and were in opposition to the orthodox opinions of the godly." This is the sum of all the charges which were made against the Quakers, and for which they were made to suffer so severely.

Boston, September 16, 1658. "To the Marshall General or to his Deputy: You are to take with you the executioner, and to repair to the House of Correction, and there see him cut off the right ears of John Copeland, Christopher Holder and John Rouse, Quakers, in execution of the sentence of the court of Assistants, for the breach of the law entitled Quakers.

Edward Rawson, Secretary."

To the constables of Dover, Hampton, Salisbury, Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Wenham, Lynn, Boston, Roxbury, Dedham; and until these vagabond Quakers are carried out of this jurisdiction, you and every one of you are required, in the King's majesty's name, to take these vagabond Quakers, Anne Coleman, Mary Tompkins, and Alice Ambrose, and make them fast to the cart tail, and, driving the cart through your several towns, to whip them, upon their naked backs, not exceeding ten stripes on each of them, from constable to constable till they are out of this jurisdiction, as you shall answer it at your peril, and this shall be your warrant. Per me, Richard Warden, Dover, Dec. 22d, 1662.

Thus through the fiery zeal of these Puritans, these tender women were to be whipped through eleven towns, a distance of eighty miles. The account says, that on a very cold day they were stripped naked, from the middle upwards, and tied to a cart, and whipped, while the priest looked on and laughed. The sentence was executed through several towns, carrying them through dirt and snow half leg deep, till a clerk of one of the courts had the independence to say, "I am here to see your wickedness and cruelty, that if you kill these women I may be able to testify against you." The only opposition to their release seems to have been from John Wheelwright, the priest who advised the constable to drive on as his safest way. Soon after which, another priest said to them, "Ye have spoken well, and prayed well—pray what is your rule?" They replied, "The spirit of God is our rule, and it ought to be thine, and all men's to walk by;" to which he replied, "It is not my rule, and I hope never will be."

It would take many pages to recount all the dreadful attrocities that were perpetrated by the Puritans against those who differed from themselves.

The most severe laws were passed against all who were considered schismatics. Every free man was obliged to be a member of the church; and none but freemen were allowed to vote, or to hold public office. It was one of the most perfect unions of church and state that ever existed.

Roger Williams, a man of estimable character, though one of the most self-willed that ever lived, fled from their persecutions, and began the settlement of Rhode Island. A woman of the name of Anne Hutchinson, in Boston, who seems to have been a person of superior understanding, in her anxiety to get out of the reach of persecutions, fled within reach of the exasperated Indians, where she was murdered, with all her family except one daughter. A great number of others moved out of their jurisdiction. Toleration was preached against as a sin in rulers, that would bring down the judgment of Heaven on the land. Mr. Dudley, one of their eminent men, died with a copy of verses in his pocket, written with his own hand; the two following lines, which made a part of it, may be considered as the Puritan creed in New England:

"Let men of God in court and churches watch
O'er such as do a toleration hatch."

Connected with these proceedings, were laws of even greater rigor than those in England, relative to the observance of the first day. Following the institutions of Moses, the first draught of the laws by Cotton, made profaning the Lord's day a capital offence. The punishment of death was erased by Winthrop; but they totally refused to make any alteration in that part which forbade persons from walking in the streets or fields on that day.

As the command had been given to Joshua of old, to exterminate the heathen, so the Puritans, who conceived that they were now the true Israel of God, believed it was their duty, not only to exterminate the Indians, who were heathen unto them, but to hang the Quakers. In England, calling religion to their aid, they held a prayer meeting of five hours continuance, to ascertain, as they pretended, whether they should cut off King Charles's head, or not. The answer was according to their own prejudices, and the King was beheaded. They then thought it honorable to resist the arbitrary power of the King; but it was quite another affair when the Quakers objected to their own arbitrary proceedings, and asked for liberty of conscience for themselves.

They hung the King for objecting to liberty of conscience, and they hung the Quakers for pleading for it. There was no charge of immoral conduct against them, they were persons estimable in every way, but they had this unpardonable sin to answer for, that their faith differed from that of the Puritans; and for this alone they were hurried into the prisons, and several of them were publicly executed in Boston.

They were originally banished on pain of death. The warrant says: "Because it appears by their own confession, words, and actions, that they are Quakers, wherefore, a sentence was pronounced against them to depart this jurisdiction on pain of death." Some of them returned to Boston; they were taken, brought into court, and, without ceremony, condemned to die. One of these was Mary Dyer, a pious and exemplary woman, who came from Newport, Rhode Island. On going to the gallows, she used these words: "No eye can see, no ear can hear, no tongue can utter, and no heart can understand the sweet incomes or influence, and the refreshings of the spirit of the Lord, which now I feel.

After her two friends, William Robinson, and Marmaduke Stephenson had been hung beside her, the halter put about her neck, and her face covered with a handkerchief, she was reprieved at the intercession of her son, and the next day wrote the following letter.....

28th of the 6th mo. 1659. Once more to the General court, assembled in Boston, speaks Mary Dyer, even as before: My life is not accepted, neither availeth me, in comparison of the lives and liberty of the truth, and servants of the living God, for which in the bowels of love and meekness, I sought you: yet, nevertheless, with wicked hands have you put two of them to death, which makes me to feel, that the mercies of the wicked is cruelty; I rather choose to die than to live as from you, as guilty of their innocent blood: Therefore, seeing my request is hindered, I leave you to the righteous Judge and teacher of all hearts, who, with the pure measure of light he hath given to every man to profit withal, will, in due time, let you see whose servants you are, and of whom you have taken council; which I desire you to search into."

The innocent character of these victims is material to show the unmixed nature of that bigotry which was the result of principles of intolerance, called religion, one of the prominent traits of which was a strict observance of Sabbath day. All the appeals that were made were of no use—Mary Dyer was hung, June 1660.

It was not alone against the schismatics in religion, that the zeal of the Puritans was directed. Children of tender age were believed to be possessed with devils, and nineteen persons were publicly executed in Massachusetts for witchcraft protesting their innocence. Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington, says, "never was there given a more melancholy proof of the degree of depravity always to be counted upon, when the public passions countenance crime."

The Puritans, believing the Indians to be heathens, whom it was lawful to destroy, carried on against them the most desolating wars. The Pequots first, and afterwards the Narragansetts, with King Philip at their head, were nearly exterminated by the sword. Men, women and children were butchered, or burnt in their wigwams; some of the prisoners were publicly executed in Boston, many others were sold in the West Indies as slaves, whose descendants are to this day in bondage.

The following letter was written probably by the most austere, rigid and uncompromising Puritan that ever lived. "He was as cruel as a savage, and in many respects lower than a brute."

September, 1682 (To the aged and beloved John Higginson) There be now at sea a ship (for our friend, Elias Holderaft of London, did advise me by the last packet that it would sail some time in August) called the Welcome, R. Green was master, which has aboard a hundred or more of the heretics and malignants called Quakers, with William Penn, who is the scamp at the head of them. The general court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett of the brig Porpoise to waylay the said Welcome, as near the coast of Codd as may be, and make capture of the said Penn and his ungodly crew, so that the Lord may be glorified and not mocked on the soil of this new country with the heathen worships of these people. Much spoil can be made by selling the whole lot at Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar; and we shall not only do the Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but shall make gain for his ministers and people. Yours in the bowels of Christ,

COTTON MATHER.

About the year 1645, several persons were tried and executed for the crime of witchcraft. One in Massachusetts, one at Charlestown, one at Dorchester, one at Cambridge and one at Boston. In 1667 or 1668, it was revived, and a poor Irish woman was tried and executed. In 1692, Mr. George Burroughs, some time minister in Salem, was accused, brought to trial and condemned. Mr. Burroughs was carried in a cart (with several others) through the streets of Salem, to execution. When he was upon the ladder, he made a speech for the clearing of his innocency with such solemn and serious expressions as were to the admiration of all present. His prayer, which he concluded by repeating the Lord's prayer, was so well worded and uttered with such composedness and fervency of spirit, as was very affecting, and drew tears from many, so that it seemed to some that the spectators would hinder the execution. His accusers said that the Devil stood near and dictated him. As soon as he was turned off, Mr. Cotton Mather, being mounted upon a horse, addressed himself to the people, partly to declare that Mr. Burroughs was not an ordained minister, and partly to convince the people of his guilt, saying that the Devil had often been transformed into an angel of light; this somewhat appeased the people and the executions went on. When Mr. Burroughs was cut down, he was dragged by a halter to a hole, or grave, between the rocks, about two feet deep; his shirt and breeches being pulled off and an old pair of trousers, taken from one previously executed put on his lower parts, he was so put in; together with Willard and Carrier, who with others were executed at the same time; that one of his hands, and his chin, and a foot of one of them was left uncovered.

Cotton Mather, not satisfied with this display of animosity, at a moment when every human heart, however embittered with prejudice, is hushed for the time in solemn silence, attempts, in an account afterwards given of Mr. Burroughs' trial, to blacken his character by an elaborate dressing up of the absurd stories told by the accusers, and a perverse misrepresentation of the demeanor of the accused.

Giles Cory, when called into court to answer to the indictment found against him, did not plead 'guilty' or 'not guilty,' but stood mute. Nothing could shake him. No power on earth could unseal his lips. He knew that he could not have a trial deserving the name. He knew that the gates of justice were closed, and that truth had fled from the scene. He stands alone in the resolute defiance of his attitude. He knew the penalty of suffering and agony he would have to endure, but he freely and fearlessly encountered it.

When Giles Cory took this ground, the court found itself in a position of no little difficulty and probably was at a loss to know what to do. If he remained obdurate, the sentence of 'strong and severe punishment' would be passed upon him, and remanded to prison, he would be put into a low and dark apartment. He would then be laid on his back, on the bare floor, naked for the most part, and a weight of iron would be placed upon him, not quite enough to crush him. He would have no sustenance, save only, on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread, and, on the second day, three draughts of standing water that should be near the prison door; and, in this situation, such would be alternately his daily diet till he died, or till he answered. The practice of putting weights upon them, and gradually increasing them, was to force them to yield.

Tradition says, that the last act in the tragedy was in an open field near the jail, in Salem. It is said that Cory urged the executioners to increase the weight which was crushing him, that he told them it was of no use to expect him to yield, that there could be but one way of ending the matter, and that they might as well pile on the rocks. One account says that, as his body yielded to the pressure, his tongue protruded from his mouth, and an official forced it back with his cane.

For a person of more than eighty-one years of age this must be allowed to have been a marvellous exhibition of prowess; illustrating as strongly as anything in human history, the power of a resolute will over the utmost pain and agony of body, and demonstrating that Giles Cory was a man of heroic nerve, and of a spirit that could not be subdued.

During this intensely outrageous reign of terror and persecution for opinion sake, there were nineteen persons executed, more than one-third of whom were members of the church. One hundred and fifty were imprisoned and two hundred were arrested.

Cotton Mather aspired to be the leading champion of the church and the most successful combatant against the satanic powers. He seems to have longed for an opportunity to signalize himself in this particular kind of warfare, seizing upon every occurrence that would admit of such a coloring to represent it as the result of diabolical agency; circulated in his numerous publications as many tales of witchcraft as he could collect throughout New and Old England, and repeatedly endeavored to get up cases of the kind in Boston. There is some ground for suspicion that he was instrumental in originating the fanaticism in Salem; at any rate, he took a leading part in fomenting it. And while there is evidence that he endeavored, after the delusion subsided, to escape the disgrace of having approved of the proceedings, and pretended to have been in some measure opposed to them, it can be too clearly shown that he was secretly and cunningly endeavoring to renew them during the next year in his own parish in Boston.

The state of things which Cotton Mather labored to bring about, in order that he might increase his own influence over an infatuated people, by being regarded by them as mighty to cast out and vanquish evil spirits and as able to hold Satan himself in chains by his prayer and his piety, brought him at length into such disgrace that his power was broken down and he became the object of public ridicule and open insult.

Work is progressing rapidly and favorably on the additions to Newport's fleet of vessels. The Nickerson will be done in some two months and the tug Aquidneck will be ready for here early in the fall.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Pearson, who have taken the Mallon Sands' villa on Ledge road for the season, will spend June in Europe.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. R. M. Hunt has gone abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ely-Goddard, of New York, have been at Pinard's this week.

Captain and Mrs. H. B. Ryder are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Perry.

The prospect for a good season for Newport looks brighter every day.

The work of furnishing the new steamer Puritan has been begun.

Locations for Election booths are being secured on the Parade.

Hon. W. Waldorf Astor has been at Hartmann's this week.

Prof. J. T. Huntington, of Hartford, Conn., has been in town this week.

The asphalt blocks for the upper end of Thames street have arrived and the work of laying them begun.

Mr. D. T. Pinniger, of Pinniger & Manchester, has been in Boston this week.

Mrs. John Austin Stevens has returned from Bermuda where she spent the winter.

The awnings have been put in summer position at the Newport Reading Rooms.

Mr. George L. Connors, General Passenger agent of the Old Colony Railroad Company, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. J. O. Adams was thrown from his carriage on Church street Monday afternoon and considerably injured.

Mr. Richard J. Arnold, who owns a cottage on Rhode Island avenue has been in town this week.

Hon. Geo. H. Calvert, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is regaining his health.

Dr. Kate Stanton, has rented the Dr. King estate on Bellevue avenue for one year.

Mr. Fred W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Vedette spent Saturday night in our harbor.

Dr. N. G. Stanton, of this city, sails from London for home on the 25th instant.

The troops at Fort Adams are all ready for their removal south, and the steamer Golden City which is to convey them is hourly expected from Boston.

Five special agents, appointed by the New England Insurance Exchange of Boston, examined the four electric light stations in Newport Wednesday.

Rev. W. R. Alger of the Channing Memorial church and Miss Alger are at the parsonage of the church for the summer.

Mr. Augustus Whiting appeared on Bellevue avenue Thursday with his coach and four. It was the first of the season.

The first annual encampment of the Rhode Island Division of the Sons of Veterans will be held in this city on the 3d proximo.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ford, of this city, who have been in Washington during the winter, will spend the coming season in Europe.

Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Red Men will attend divine services at the Second Baptist church in a body to-morrow night. Rev. S. W. Stevens, the pastor, will deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

The local branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians attended the 9 o'clock mass, at St. Joseph's church, Sunday, and listened to an eloquent discourse by Rev. Father Coyle.

Messrs. Henry A. C. Taylor and Frederic Sheldon, of New York, have arrived at their cottages, on Annandale road and Narragansett avenue respectively.

The Misses Emily O. and Sarah B. Gibbes, of New York, have arrived at their cottages, on Gibbs avenue and Buena Vista street respectively for the season.

The Improvement society of the Second Baptist church has arranged a unique entertainment for the 23d instant, which will include old-fashioned "Deestrict Skule" examination.

Professor Pumpelly and Mrs. Pumpelly have been in town this week, en route for their country residence at Dublin, New Hampshire, where they will spend the summer months.

Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. A. O'D. Taylor is expected from Europe next week. She has spent the past six months with relatives and friends in Ireland and England.

Deaths in Newport week ending with Thursday, May 16, 1889.

		Causes of Death.	
Whole number	6	Heart disease	2
Under 5 years	2	Marasmus	2
Over 5 and under 20 yrs	0	Organic disease of spinal cord	1
Over 20	4	Phthisic	1
American descent	3	Senile asthenia	1
Foreign	3		

Oldest 85 years, youngest 4 months 11 days; Average 38 years, 11 months, 27 days.

HENRY E. TURNER, JR., Ex-Of. Board of Health.

(Additional locals see 4th & 8th pages.)

Poetry.

Much Ado.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

When you think of it, friend, the worries,
The troubles that wear you out,
Are often the veriest trifles,
That common sense would flout;
They write the forehead with wrinkles,
They bow the shoulder with care,
Yet a little patience would show you, friend,
Just how the weight to bear.

It's somebody late to breakfast
And the coffee growing cold;
It's a button that isn't fastened,
Or a string too slight to hold;
And time and temper are wasted,
And fun is driven away,
And all for the want of gentleness,
The home is spelled for a day.

And the children make a litter
Of toys upon the floor,
And Johnny forgets to wipe his feet,
And Susie to shut the door;
And who that hears you scolding,
Which after awhile you'll rue,
Would deem those heedless little ones
Just all the world to you?

'Tis well that God and the angels
Know better (at than we,
That our conscience and our conduct, friends,
So seldom quite agree.
'Tis well that the Lord is patient,
And sees, not what we are,
But what, at our best, we are fain to be,
Unmoved by strife and fear.

Ah me! for the little trifles,
Of which our bitter brew
Of sorrow and trouble is often mixed,
As weakly, with much ado,
We meet the smaller worries,
That are quickly out of sight,
When the sweep of a dark winged angel
Obscures our lives with night.

—Ladies Home Journal.

Unbelief.

There is no unbelief,
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart; light breaketh by and by"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees, 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says "To-morrow," "The Unknown,"
"The Future,"
Trusts that power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief,
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny.
God knoweth "why."

A Contrast.

BY ANNA O. STURGIS.

A pious man was Farmer Prime,
And his face was sober, and long, and slim;
And he thought it wrong, on a Sabbath morn,
To sing a song instead of a hymn.

A religious man was Farmer Gray,
And his laugh rang out as good as a prayer;
And his face was round as the orb of day;
And he sang from his heart whatever was there.

When Farmer Prime was laid to rest,
The world was no stiller that he had died;
But Hope's own sing and laugh seemed hushed,
When o'er Farmer Gray the children cried.

—Rochester Democrat.

Selected Tale.

ONE WOMAN'S WAY.

"It's no use, I've worn all the cast-off clothes I'm going to."

There was no sign of irritation or ill nature in the girl's bright face as she made this assertion. She sat in the centre of a heap of discarded finery. There were frayed and spotted velvet skirts, satin and silk waists, strained out and threadbare in almost every seam, flounced and bedraggled glossy grains and nuns' veilings, crumpled ribbons and torn laces.

"What do you propose to wear?"

Florence Annable's only companion on this occasion was her married sister, Mrs. Paul Grenman, in whose pretty ears sparkled valuable solitaires, and whose fingers were crowded with costly jewels. Mrs. Grenman's tone was cold, and the smile on her faultless lips was almost a sneer.

"I don't mean anything unkind Julia," Miss Annable replied, "but the truth is, I am not comfortable in second-hand clothing."

"Blanche would be edified at your remarks, Florence," said Mrs. Grenman. "It was no easy task to get these things together," she added with increased hauteur. "You know very well that my maid expects every garment that I discard, and so does Blanche's."

Notwithstanding her protest, the young lady had selected the least injured of the velvet skirts, and had begun to rip off the braid. But she threw down her scissors now, and stepped out of the debris.

"That settles it, Julia," she said, with shining eyes, but with no other indication of excitement. "I will sort those 'rags and jags and velvet gowns' into bundles, and you and Blanche need not disappoint your maids."

"What stupidity, Florence!" Mrs. Grenman hastened to say. "You know that we want you to have our things. You have made lovely costumes many times out of poorer material than there is there."

The lady's tone was a little more conciliatory. She evidently had some reason for not wishing her sister to carry out her threat.

"These things are much more suitable for your maid than for your sister Julia," Miss Annable replied as she set about her task.

"Perhaps you think that your sisters should keep you supplied with new clothes?" said Mrs. Grenman.

"No, I do not; but I will tell you what I do think," Miss Annable responded with heightened color but in firm cool tones. "I think that you and Blanche ought to be willing that I should earn my wardrobe."

"Earn it!" said Mrs. Grenman; disdainfully. "What new and abominable crochet have you got into your head now? Something to disgrace us all, I suppose."

"If you and Blanche would pay me in hard cash, as you would be compelled to pay a professional, for playing the piano at your luncheon parties and your kettledrums, your receptions and your informal evening gatherings, I could buy my own clothes and be much better satisfied."

Mrs. Grenman's astonishment and indignation were overwhelming.

"Who ever thought that one of our family could be so coarse and mercenary? Pay one's own sister for playing a few sonatas and quadrilles once in a while! Why don't you ask us to pay you for condescending to attend our kettle-drums and receptions? Indeed, Florence, if I must say it, I think you have been generously compensated for everything you have ever done for either of us," said Mrs. Grenman, waved a jewelled hand toward the bundles in the centre of the room.

"Julia, I will find out what a professional pianist will charge for playing the piano the same number of hours that I do," Miss Annable began again calmly. "Then, not being a professional, I will play for you and Blanche for just half of that amount."

Mrs. Grenman rose, picked off a few bits of thread from her handsome black silk dress—she had been darning a dainty bit of lace—and proceeded to array herself for the street.

The room in which this conversation took place was the fourth story back of a recalled fashionable boarding-house, and this was Florence Annable's home. Her father and mother were both dead, the former having survived the wreck of a large fortune only a few weeks. When the estate was settled, it was found that there would be enough money to provide Florence, the only unmarried daughter, with the necessaries of life. In other words it would pay her board. So, for two years or more, she had been dependent upon her wealthy sisters for her wardrobe. It was a disagreeable position for a sensitive and high minded girl, and it had come at last to be unendurable.

"Florence?"

Mrs. Grenman was ready to go.

"Well?" said her companion.

"I shall repeat this conversation to Paul. I tell you, that you may be prepared to meet the consequences."

"I am prepared for anything but 'rags and jags, Julia," her sister replied; "and I beg you to believe that I should not have remade your cast-off garments so long if it had not been for keeping the peace. Let me tell you what else I am willing to do. You say that some of the costumes I have made from the dresses you have finished wearing have been very pretty and stylish. I will hold myself ready to make over the best of them for you to wear again, and I will do it in my best manner."

"And be paid for it?"

"Certainly, like any other dressmaker."

"If you were not a perfect simpleton, you would marry Luke Harkness," Mrs. Grenman burst out anew. "Then you would have an establishment equal to your sisters," and there wouldn't be such a horrible inequality in our stations as now."

"I marry Luke Harkness?" said Miss Annable, with the first touch of haughtiness she had shown. "A man old enough to be my grandfather, as deaf as a post, and as bald as an ancient American eagle? I would go out as a cook or housemaid first. Yes, Julia, if the choice were given me of marrying that man or digging my own grave, with the understanding that I was to jump into it when it was completed, I would choose the latter alternative with gratitude."

"And you wish me to understand that you will not play for one of my parties again unless you are paid for it?"

Mrs. Grenman's hand was on the knob of the door as she asked this question.

"I wish you to understand that I do not regard your old velvet and silk gowns as a fair equivalent for my services as chief musician," said Miss Annable. "And, also, that I not only believe with the Bible that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' but that labor is eminently respectable."

The departing guest's twist of the doorknob was nothing less than vicious. Florence, who knew her sister perfectly, understood that the breach between them now would be a hard one to bridge. Work was a degradation, in the opinion of her only near relatives. But it was not so to her. There were two ways in which she knew she could earn a generous support. One was by her musical talent, and the other by her taste and ability in designing costumes.

"It is wicked to keep you at the piano, Miss Annable, when we all know you are so fond of dancing, but no one plays as you do," her friends were constantly saying.

Now, why, she asked herself, with this available talent in her possession, should she not earn some money, and in as businesslike and "open and above board" a manner as men earned it? Miss Annable was unable to see why she should be idle, and wear her sister's cast-off clothes any more than the young man who had a room across the corridor should be idle and wear his rich brother's "rags and jags." This question of the utilization of talent had been logically met and settled a good while before, but the hindrances in the way of putting her theories into practice had been hard to overcome. Her sisters had aimed high and brought down their game. It was no more than fair that she should do the same, her relatives had frequently told her, instead of occupying the fourth story back in a crowded boarding-house, and making them a world of trouble in explaining and excusing her anomalous position. Their frequent assertions that sister Florence was exceedingly peculiar, and could not be induced to make a home with either of her relatives, were in the main true. Miss Annable could have made herself useful in either of these establishments, but her liberty was far too precious to jeopardize by any such arrangement. Here, in this sky parlor, certain hours of each day were her own, her very own.

A few hours later Miss Annable was driving in the park with some friends. She passed both of her sisters, and their recognition, though calculated to deceive her companions, was well understood by her. Julia had communicated with Blanche, and they had both shown their displeasure in as marked a manner as les convenances would permit. This recalcitran member of their aristocratic family was to be brought to terms. Florence Annable smiled as she thought of it.

Clarke Durivage rode along by the side of the landau and chatted with the young ladies. For the first time since Florence had decided not to wear any more "cast-offs," her courage failed her. She felt it to be a humiliating truth that she cared more for this man's good opinion than for anything else in the world. To think that she was quite independent of remark or criticism from any other quarter, but not from him, filled her with confusion and alarm—Mr. Durivage had been the only man she had met in society who had talked to her as if she were possessed of an equal intelligence.

Miss Annable canvassed the subject very thoroughly in these few minutes. Her scorn of her own weakness, as shown by the presence of this man, acted like a spur to her conscience.

"The die is cast," she told herself, as Mr. Durivage bade her good evening. "I will not wear jags, and so must play jigs."

The young lady did not estimate her musical talent at its true value. It was almost a case of genius. She could play the works of the most famous composers, and with a power and expression which delighted the most critical, and so it came to pass that Miss Florence Annable was engaged at regular professional prices to play for a party at the house of the wealthy and distinguished Mrs. Van Cortlandt. Her sisters were both present, but neither of them came near her during the evening, and, in this way, the world found out there had been a quarrel.

"Good evening, Miss Florence."

"Good evening, Mr. Durivage."

"It is rather singular there is no one here to play but you," the gentleman remarked. "I have been waiting a half-hour to invite you to dance."

"It is not in the least singular, Mr. Durivage," said the musician, smiling heroically, "for I am regularly employed to play for Mrs. Van Cortlandt's guests this evening."

The plunge was made, the worst was over and Florence felt that she could look herself squarely in the face when the evening was over.

"And you—you have struck out in this way for yourself?"

There was a strange quality in the gentleman's voice that his companion did not understand.

"Struck out?" Miss Annable laughingly answered. "That is a good phrase. It requires muscle, I assure you."

"But your sisters, Miss Florence?"

"They are here. You must have seen them. The next piece is a quadrille, Mr. Durivage. Please listen to it critically. It is my own composition."

The music was a success. The applause and excitement that followed its conclusion amounted to an ovation.—Mr. Durivage drew near the piano and read the title.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said in loud, clear tones, "the name of the original quadrille which has so delighted us is 'Rags and Jags and Velvet Gowns.'"

There came a time when Florence Annable could tell her friend, Mr. Durivage, the whole story, and the following is the substance of his reply: "I determined," he said, "to woo and win you, that night at Mrs. Van Cortlandt's. I had cared for you from the first day of our acquaintance, but how could I help fearing that you might be like your sisters—ultra-fashionable, purse-proud, regardful only of appearances?

"What kind of helpmeets would your sisters make if misfortune should overtake their husbands? And then, Florence, I have always maintained that it was just as reprehensible for a woman to be idle and dependent as for a man. As my wife, there will be no need for you to continue your professional career, but your talent must never be neglected, and for two reasons: first, because it will always be our greatest source of enjoyment; and next, because every woman should always hold in her hands the means of support."

Genius Martyrized.

I think there must be something wrong about it. There's a man in Folsom sentenced for twenty years for picking a woman's pocket of five dollars. The amount may be great or small, according to the woman. There are some cases where five dollars are worth more than $5,000,000 at certain times and in certain conditions of people. There are cases of robbery of small amounts that deserve to be punished with a heavier punishment than thefts of hundreds of thousands. But that is not the point. Do you catch the significance of the statement? A man is in prison for twenty years for picking a woman's pocket. It seems impossible. I don't see how a woman's pocket could be picked. I know she never can get into it herself and any man who could pick it from the outside must be a phenomenon of dexterity and ingenuity. You can fancy that pickpocket picking that woman's pocket. He must have followed her many thousand miles and heaven only knows how many dives he must have taken into the different folds of that dress before he struck the right one and think of how many trips he must have made into that pocket before he came on the five dollars; how many different articles he must have had to pick out first. That fellow earned his five dollars.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Busting a Coincidence.

A woman yesterday stood at the writing desk in the corridor of the Post Office with a pen in her hand and a postal card before her. She was thinking deeply, when a man approached with a postal card in his hand, looked in vain for a pen and finally said:

"Madame, are you going to use that pen for the next five minutes?"

"Yes, sir," she replied. "I am going to write my husband."

"I am just going to write to my wife. Curious coincidence, eh?"

"I don't know about that. My husband ran away, and I have just got his address and was wondering whether I should tell him to stay or ask him to come home."

"By George, madam, but how singular! My wife also skipped out and I was wondering what to say to her. We are in the same boat. Shall we write 'Come home darling,' or 'I never want to see your face again?' What a curious coincidence!"

"Yes, I think it is!" remarked a woman who came up behind him. "Trying to make a mash, are you! This is the way you hunt for work, is it? Come home with me or I'll pull all the hair out of your head and scratch that woman's eyes out!"

He went humbly along in tow, and a newsboy who sat on the window-sill looked after the pair and soliloquized:

"That's what I call busting a coincidence and catching a liar at the same time. Better write for your darling to return by telegraph, ma'am."—Detroit Free Press.

How to Make Marriage a Success.

By observing as closely as possible the following "lets" the number of homes "to let" will be materially decreased:

Let each allow the other to know something.

Let each consult the other's feelings.

Let each realize the fact that they are one.

Let the husband frequent his home not the club.

Let his having "to see a man" wait till next day.

Let his latchkey gather unto itself rust from misuse.

Let him speak to his wife, not yell "say!" at her.

Let him be as courteous after marriage as before.

Let him confide in his wife; their interests are equal.

Let him assist her in beautifying the home.

Let him appreciate her as his partner.

Let her not excoriate Mrs. Next Door's gossip.

Let her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin.

Let her make home more pleasant than the club.

Let her dress as tastefully for him as strangers.

Let her sympathize with him in business cares.

Let her home mean love and rest, not noise and strife.

Let her meet him with a kiss, not a frown.

It was in Sunday school the young lady had asked the boys: "Who made the sun and moon stand still?" One youngster, of course said Moses. I don't know why, but of all the Old Testament characters Moses seemed to get the firmest grasp on the young mind. If any question is asked as to who was identified with any particular event in Biblical history some boy is sure to say Moses. In this case some other boy said Aaron and several other names were suggested. Finally the teacher said blandly: "What's the matter with Joshua?" "Oh! He's all right," yelled the boys in unison.

At the request of Emperor William horse racing on Sundays and holy days has been stopped in Prussia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Talk With Chevreul.

Our correspondent was anxious and curious to know the secret of his longevity, and asked him how he had been able to prolong his life so far beyond the age allotted to man.

"Why, compared with some of your countrymen's years, my age is nothing. You have many centenarians in America, and you may possess the oldest person in the world—a man nearly 200 years of age! I did not know where he lives, but I have read of him and of his good health. He is more youthful than I, but we have many ideas in common concerning the proper manner of living. He eats only once a day, and chooses the most nutritive food; everything for him must be lukewarm, and once each month he fasts for three or four days, drinking during his fast immense quantities of water.

"I eat every day at 7 o'clock in the morning, two eggs and some cold meat; at 7 in the evening my dinner consists of tapioca, a mutton cutlet, cheese, fruits and three glasses of water. But, in truth, there is no rule of life. What is good for one may not be good for another. We must study what is best for us individually. For instance some may say I have lived so long because I never drank wine, but my parents drank wine every day, and they lived to be more than ninety years old. You remember that Locke and Newton always drank water. I never used any beverage but water."

"Did you ever try beer?"

"I met with an accident once, and my friends advised me to put a few drops of beer in each glass of water. A week later my beer bottle was more than three-quarters full. I confess I like the odor of brandy, but I always satisfy myself by pouring a few drops in the palm of my left hand, then rubbing my hands together, and inhaling the fragrance."

"And tobacco?"

"That I cannot endure. My 'boy,' seventy-four years old, is an inveterate smoker, but he considers my feelings, and I never know when he smokes."

When I asked M. Chevreul to tell me something about his life, he replied:

"A century is the history of a nation—of what shall I speak? Of my childhood, my student life, my manhood or my old age—the happiness of all periods? I am a student still, and am called the 'dean of students.' Can you imagine what wonders I have seen in the scientific world? I may be pardoned for saying that to me national industry owes thousands of discoveries that have added millions to the fortunes of the country. Had it not been for my invention your drawing-rooms would still be lighted with tallow dips, and not by wax candles. Without me, workmen at the Gobelins would never have been able to classify shades and produce their masterpieces. Since the year 1824 I have superintended 'colors at the Gobelins, and I am just as interested now as in my youth. Soap, glycerine, even dynamite, are much improved since I studied their composition. But I will tell you where I made a great mistake. I never patented one of my inventions, so that fortunes have come to others—not to me."

"Tell us about some of the great men you have known, scientists, warriors, etc."

"The most wonderful man I ever saw was Napoleon I. It was at his return from Elba. I was a member of the 'National Guard' at the Tuileries, and I heard some one call out 'Here is the Emperor!' I turned suddenly, and was so astonished that I let my gun fall, but there he was coming to take possession of his old home! The most horrible sight I ever beheld—may you never see the like—was the guillotine in 1793. I was seven years old, and they were beheading a young girl. I tried to run away, but a rough man seized me, pushed me toward the terrible instrument, and said: 'You must become accustomed to the odor of blood.'

"Sir Humphrey Davy and I were firm friends, but he died in 1829. We were friends, but only had sympathy on one subject—fishing. When introduced I tried every topic of conversation and only received for replies no, yes, until I suggested fishing. Then he became talkative and we formed our compact for friendship.

"But it is said that you have never eaten fish."

"True, the odor is so repulsive to me that I have never eaten a morsel of fish, but fishing is my passion."—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

They Hadn't Any Friends There.

The suggestion that Dr. Cookman, whose widow made the prayer at President Harrison's inauguration in 1841, should perform a like service for his grandson on the fourth of March last, recalls to mind a famous prayer made in the hall of the House of Representatives sixty-odd years ago. The occasion was the obsequies of ex-Presidents Jefferson and Adams, who had died on July 4, 1826, fifty years after signing their names to the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Dr. Balch, a famous Presbyterian preacher, located at Charleston, Va., was invited to make the "long prayer," as it was then called. Now, the good clergyman had a habit of opening and closing his eyes as he prayed, and he always made the same prayer in exactly the same words, one petition of which was "that it may please Thee to rout out of the earth whatever worketh a lie, and especially subvert and confound the Pope of Rome and all of his adherents"—for in those times people spoke their minds honestly. The great day came, and Dr. Balch was going swimmingly through his prayer, when just as he came to the above petition, he opened his eyes, and the horrible fact dawned upon him that Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, and the rest of the Roman Catholic hierarchy were seated in one corner of the chamber. It was to late to stop and change horses, so he went on tumultuously. "That it may please Thee to root out of the earth whatsoever worketh a lie, and specially to subvert and confound the—he—the Hottentots." "But, Doctor," said a friend that day a little later on: "Why did you make the Hottentots the special object of your wrath?" "I knew they hadn't any friends there, anyhow," was the truthful reply.—Philadelphia Record.

Literary Notes from the Century Co.

The most remote point reached by Mr. George Kennan in his Siberian trip was the mines of Kara, 5000 miles from the Pacific coast. The narrative of his adventures and discoveries at these mines will begin in June Century and be continued through several numbers. It may be said to mark the culmination of Mr. Kennan's papers.

The mines of Kara are the private property of his Majesty the Tsar, and are worked for his benefit, and it is to them that the "Nihilists" are sent when the Tsar is pleased to commute a death sentence to penal servitude in the mines. Hence an unusual number of political prisoners are gathered at Kara, and Mr. Kennan made the best use of his time while there to make their acquaintance and obtain trustworthy information regarding their life.

Married by Telegraph.

It is reported that a clerk in one of the departments at Washington was recently married by lightning to a young lady residing in the western part of this state. The officiating clergyman stood with the bridegroom at the southern end of the tether, and the lady at the northern. "Are you ready," said the Washington operator, who kindly acted in the double capacity of electrician and bridesman. "Ay, ay," responded the lady, as quick as a flash. Five scintillations, and the thing was done. Two "Will Thous?" two "Yesses," and the electrical verdict pronouncing the twain one flesh, comprised the whole ceremony. Never were a young couple spliced with greater neatness and dispatch. Nothing was omitted but the conjugal kiss, which, being untransmittable, was unavoidably postponed to a more convenient season.

Let us hope that the magnetic current through which the fusion was accomplished prefigured a sympathetic intercourse between the parties as lively, but not quite as evanescent, as the lightning's flash. Perhaps this style of nuptuals may come into vogue, and the positive and negative poles of the telegraphic battery be extensively used for affirmative purposes by individuals seeking the honorable state of matrimony under difficulties. If, however, the endeavoring phases of the honeymoon are to pass to and fro over the wires, the early stage of wedded bliss will become somewhat expensive; but if the telegraph corporations have any souls—which is doubtful—they will make a deduction from their established charges in favor of connubial billings and cooings.

But a question arises. Are wire-woven bonds of matrimony binding in law? Can a lightning lassoed husband who subsequently contracts a marriage in the old-fashioned way, be successfully prosecuted for bigamy? Judging from the gross mistakes that every day occur in magnetic messages, the electric fluid is by no means as truthful as little G. W., and in a matter so extremely delicate, the delinquent would probably be considered entitled to the benefit of a doubt. The Telegraphic interest should at once take the opinion of eminent counsel on the matter. It concerns the companies nearly; for if electric espousals are declared legal, they will undoubtably prove an important source of revenue on every line, and if divorces could be legitimately accomplished through the same medium, the profits would be enormous. In disconnection as well as connection, consists the wonder-working power of Morse's invention, and we therefore think that if applied to marriage it should also be available for divorce. It is an open question, however, and we leave its decision to the bench and bar. In the meantime success to sparking over the wires, and may Hymen continue to light his torch, when necessary by electro-magnetism.—[N. Y. Ledger.

Lassoing a Buck.

Walter Chandler is head vaquero of the Rancho Chico, and is an unerring twirler of the lasso. He rides like a centaur, and has, time and again, performed feats of special daring in his chase after a particular wild horse or steer on the ranch. A few days ago he was looking for some stray cattle near the mouth of Iron Canyon. The canyon here is simply a narrow defile, about fifty feet wide. Walter had tied his horse near the side and sent his dog up the canyon to bay the cattle, if they were there. The dog had been gone about fifteen minutes, when he began barking and kept coming down the canyon. Walter arranged his lasso, and awaited events expecting the cattle to pass him, when he would close in behind and drive them in. A noise was heard in the bushes, and about a quarter of a mile away, came four deer on a dead run, with the dog behind. Chandler reined his horse behind some bushes and awaited. When the deer came up he spurred his horse forward, the lasso twirled outward, and before the startled deer could turn around, the rope encircled the neck and horns of an immense buck. Then commenced a terrible struggle. The buck showed fight and attempted to gore the horse, and Walter had a hard struggle to prevent him. He called the dog to his assistance, and after an hour's fighting, the "monarch of the forest," gave up the struggle, and was dispatched. It was a neat piece of work.

He Was Converted.

Elder Thompson, the famous Universalist preacher who died some years ago, was once asked to marry a couple whose religious views were at variance with his own. After the ceremony the bridegroom expressed his entire satisfaction with the services. "I don't see," he said, "that you could have done it any better if you'd believed in hell." A little theological discussion followed, in which Elder Thompson advanced the idea that "a man gets his hell in this world." Two years later, Father Thompson met the man again.

"You remember you married me?" the man said.

"Yes."

"And that I said I hoped it would be just as happy a marriage as if you believed in a hell?"

"You said something like that."

"And that you said some folks got all their hell in this world?"

"I might have said so."

"Parson, you was right."—[Lewiston, Me., Journal.

Found Her Part at Last.

Sarah Bernhardt has at last struck the role she has been growing up for. She has made a hit as Lena in the French adoption of "As in a Looking-Glass." A Lena actress than Sarah does not exist.

Peculiar

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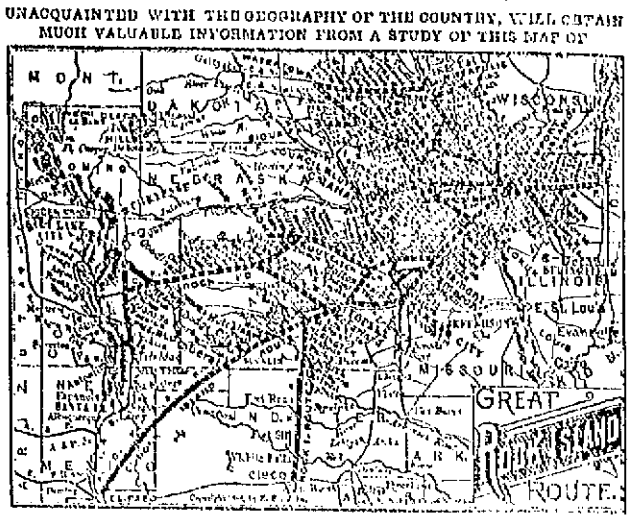
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Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

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Leave Newport at 7.50 A. M., arriving in New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.21 P. M.; New London 11.20 A. M.; Providence 9.16 A. M., and Boston 10.35 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arriving in New York 1.30 P.M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 1.05 P. M.; Providence 12.15 P. M., Boston 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.15 P. M., arriving in New York at 11.00 P.M.; New Haven 9.00 P. M.; New London 7.15 P. M.; Providence 6.10 P. M.; Boston 8.00 P. M.

Leave New London 7.15 A. M.; Providence 8.00 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.00 A. M.; New London 10.05 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.05 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.30 P. M.; Providence 5.20 P. M.; arriving in Newport at 7.20 P. M.

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SUNDAYS—9.15 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.15, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 2.30, 4.00, 6.00 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat.

SUNDAYS—10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

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ON and after Monday, May 13, 1889, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, 7.35, 10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bris ol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5. 15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35. A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 10.20 A. M. Nantucket, (Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays), 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.

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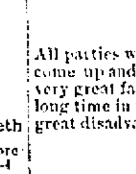
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All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

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An Awkward Discovery.

Wealth, like poverty, has its drawbacks, and no one realized this more fully than Mrs. Beecham-Beecham when, on returning home one evening just in time to dress for dinner, she found that her house had been entered by burglars, and not only all her valuable jewelry, but also a considerable amount of money was missing. It was the same old tale that has been told so often of late. During the afternoon, when the master and mistress were out and the servants were chatting and resting down stairs, and the upper part of the house was deserted, the thieves had ascended or descended to the front balcony, forced back the window-catch, entered the drawingroom and gone straight from there to the floor above, on which were the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Beecham-Beecham. A putty-knife lying near the window of the drawingroom, and a chisel on the floor of the lady's bed-room, plainly showed the ways and means adopted by the artists. The operations had been carried out with the greatest skill and discrimination. Nothing had been tampered with except the wardrobe and dressing-case of the lady of the house. The door of the former had been forced while the latter, having been entirely rifled of its contents, lay a complete wreck on the floor close beside the chisel. She contents were said to be £8,000 worth of jewelry and £100 in Bank of England notes. A goodly haul indeed, for the burglars; and when Mrs. Beecham-Beecham fully realized her loss she flung herself on a couch, buried her face in her hands, and sobbed as she had never sobbed before—not even when she had lost her first husband.

Mr. Beecham-Beecham was her second venture in matrimony; she having been at the time of their wedding, three years ago, a buxom widow of some forty summers, and he a handsome dissipated youth of 25. The motives that had led to the union had on each side been purely commercial. He wanted money; she desired position and society. She was immensely rich; he was everything desirable as far as connections and standing went. She felt that she could not enjoy the wealth her late husband, the pawnbroker, had left her without getting a foothold in what she called the upper ten thousand; he realized that his only security from the bankruptcy court was a union with an heiress or well-endowed widow. Out of a score of impecunious aspirants for her late husband's position, she had selected Mr. Beecham-Beecham, on account of his good looks and excellent pedigree. And her husband had chosen her because she was the only person he knew who came up to his requirements. The two had got along fairly well after marriage, for she had taken care not to lose control of one penny of her fortune, and the amount her husband received as pocket-money depended entirely on his ability to keep her in good temper.

While she was still lying on the couch sobbing, Mr. Beecham-Beecham returned from his club, and, being apprised by the butler of what had happened, hastened up stairs. She pointed to the broken dressing case, and, in a voice often choked by sobs, proceeded to relate what had happened. The first practical suggestion made in that bewildered household since the discovery of the robbery came from its master. "Send to Scotland-yard," said he, and to Scotland-yard they sent. After an interval of an hour, during which Mr. Beecham-Beecham dutifully sympathized and consoled with his wife, two detectives arrived from headquarters. They rapidly surveyed the premises, questioned the servants and took notes. Nothing new resulted from their researches and inquiries, except that, apparently, the thieves had reached the balcony of a neighboring empty house by a ladder in use by workmen, and had stepped from one balcony to another. Having made this valuable discovery, and finding that none of the servants had seen any person or heard any noises about the house, the detectives took their departure.

A week elapsed, and not a single clew had been found either to the thieves or the missing valuables. Very little notice of the robbery had appeared in any of the papers, as Mr. Beecham-Beecham and the police were confident that too much publicity would only injure the chance of recovering the property or discovering the culprits. Further than this, her husband had impressed on Mrs. Beecham-Beecham the absolute necessity of keeping the matter quiet, and not even discussing it with her most intimate friends. But under this restraint she soon grew restive; and so it happened one day she poured out the story into the sympathetic ears of an old city friend of her late husband's, who, after pondering over the matter for a considerable time, put to her the very obvious question, why the whole affair had been kept so quiet. Mrs. Beecham-Beecham told him that neither her husband nor the police wanted the robbery talked about and that all the publicity they had given it was in advertising a description of the stolen jewelery.

"Bah!" he said, contemptuously, "your husband is a very foolish, inexperienced youth, and naturally the police wish the affair kept secret because they know they cannot ferret it out, and don't want to be charged with incompetency. You leave this matter with me and I will put some private detectives on the case at once. They are men who can find out anything. Come to my office to-morrow at 12 o'clock and you shall give them a description of everything missing, and tell them all particulars." Mrs. Beecham-Beecham followed her friend's advice, put the case in the hands of the private detectives he recommended, and promised them a handsome reward if they were successful.

A Good One on the Colonel.

Not long prior to his death, Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, in company with Murat Halstead and Henry Watterson, made a visit to Stoddard Johnston, at Frankfort, Ky. One moring Mr. Bowles was seated in front of Col. Johnston's place. Halstead was in the library examining some manuscripts, while Watterson was walking restlessly where Bowles was seated, dilating in a loud, shrill voice upon the political crimes of the day.

"Look'ee here, Watterson," said Bowles, without changing his position or turning his eyes from the fair prospect in front: "you have been trying for a long time to kill the Republican party, and you haven't succeeded. Shall I tell you how to do it?"

Watterson checked his nervous step, halted and said:

"Yes, if you can tell me that, do so for the sake of humanity."

"It's simple enough," said Bowles, gravely, "join it."

Halstead dropped his manuscript and laughed loud enough to be heard the distance of a block, while Johnston, in appreciative confusion, tapped his bell and called for fresh mint.

The merest grass along the roadside where we pass, lichen and moss and sturdy weed tell of His love who sends the dew, the rain, and the sunshine, too, to nourish one small seed.

De Garry—I hear old Lordly is being sued for divorce.

Bjones—Actress or typewriter?

Legends of Trees.

The tree figures in the earliest cosmogonies. In the garden of Eden stood the tree of life, whose fruit would have bestowed perpetual youth upon the first pair, and near it was the tree of knowledge, fatal to them and to the destiny of man. According to a mediæval legend, the former was transplanted to Abraham's garden, a thousand years after the fall of man, and an angel came down to tell him that upon it the Redeemer would be sacrificed after having descended from it. A Scotch tradition assigns to the apple tree the honor of being the tree of knowledge.

In Norse cosmogony, the tree plays a still more important part. It is here the world tree—Yggdrasil—whose foliage is the clouds, the stars its fruit and the sea its bed. At its foot bubbles the fountain of life, and from its branches fire was brought to man. Under it sits the three Nornes who weave the events of man's life. Its roots extend into the highest heaven and into the deepest hell. This tree was an ash, and another legend says Odin created Adam from the ash and Eve from the elm.

Like this is the famous soma tree, which stands on an island in the middle of a lake, guarded by fish. From it is distilled the soma or amita, the drink of immortality. Near it stands another tree, called the inviolate, bearing the seeds of all plants and flowers. In its branches are perched the eagles. When one rises a thousand branches break off, scattering the seed over the earth.

Like the Norse world tree, the intelligent oak of Dodona had its roots in deepest hell, and a fountain at its foot gave forth oracular sayings of Jupiter. This evergreen oak spoke its thoughts, even when cut down, for of it was the intelligent prow of the Argos made.

The "tree of life" was not merely a figure of speech in ancient belief. Many Greek and Persian families claimed descent from trees. Cadmus sprang from a tree, the Achæmendian claimed a similar descent, and even Mars according to one legend, was the offspring of a tree. Pliny says there stood before the temple of Quirinus, at Rome, two myrtle trees—one the patrician, the other the plebian—and that, as these orders of society grew or diminished in importance, its tree flourished or pined.

Among savage tribes the tree is often a god. The Ojibways thoughts certain trees were deities, and made offerings to them. The Dacotahs worshiped many trees, especially medicine wood. Carolina Indians venerated the youpon, or wild fig tree; the Mayas recognized a divinity in trees; the Tepanecs worshiped them, and Darwin saw a tribe which venerated a tree, the home of a deity called Wallechu. They poured libations through a hole bored in it, and around it were the bones of horses that had been sacrificed. Indian tribes generally worshipped trees, and some thought that they sprang from them. Darien tribes descended from trees, and some of the Aztecs claimed their origin from two trees in a wooded gorge.

As the tree was the origin of life, it was also thought the home of souls after life was ended. Empedocles says souls of the highest virtue passed into trees. The old classical tale of Philemen and Baucis assigned them a final home in trees as a reward for charity shown to Zeus. Another tradition says the penitent Myrrha became a tree and the drops which fall from the bark (myrrh) are her tears. Dante traversed a leafless wood, in the bark of every tree of which was imprisoned a suicide, and he spoke to Pietrodello Vigne. The Greek Dryads were fabled to have their abodes in trees. Ojibway Indians thought trees possessed souls, and never cut them, some fearing to pain them. In many places in Germany trees are thought to be the first abodes of infants.

The tree of knowledge also occurs in popular lore. In north Germany, when the master dies, some one must go into the garden and stand under a tree and say: "Master is dead," for, if the tree is not informed, there will be another death. An Ojibway tale represents a tree as whispering a tale of love to a certain maiden who dedicates herself to it, dies, and is often seen wandering in the forest. According to a Maori myth, heaven and earth were once joined in an embrace so close that their children had no place to dwell. But Tanemahuta, father of trees, pushed them asunder with his branches. These ideas concerning the divinity of trees led to their worship in primitive times.

In the deepest groves abide the gods. Primitive nations inhabited the forest, and the tree was their first shelter. The centre of the early Greek as well as of the Teutonic dwelling was a tree, around which spread the house. Groves were the first temples, and the Gothic church is but a grove turned into stone. In old German dialects temple and grove are the same word. Tree worship was the foundation of Germanic and Celtic religion. Down to the introduction of Christianity in the north, the dieties were worshiped in sacred groves, and on the boughs of the trees hung the heads of sacrificed animals. As late as the eleventh century trees were worshiped in many places. The Druids, as is well known, worshiped and sacrificed in groves, and the oak was a sacred tree to them.—[F. F. Bassett, in Globe Democrat.

Capt. Ead's idea of a ship railway is to be first carried into effect in Nova Scotia. The railway will cross the isthmus which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick, and will enable vessels to pass from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or vice versa, without having to make the long and dangerous passage around Nova Scotia. The isthmus is about seventeen miles wide. The work of construction has begun and the railroad is expected to be finished in three years.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill to stop dealing in futures in grain, stocks, etc. It prohibits sales unless dealers have the property in their possession. The St. Louis Exchange talks of opening a Board in East St. Louis, across the river in Illinois. This is probably talk to induce the Governor to withhold his signature. If the bill becomes a law and proves operative in Missouri, it will simply drive speculation across the line. If Illinois would make a like law something might be accomplished.

An Ubiquitous Friend.

The banana fiend is abroad in the city. His dangerous tracks are left on every sidewalk and the streets are yellow with debris. The thoughtless fool who scatters banana peels is about as much an enemy of society as the idiot who throws nitroglycerine in the family stove.

The sixty-three creameries in Connecticut have made over 2,362,600 pounds of butter during the current year, bringing a revenue of about $600,000.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

An aged turtle was picked up near Kingston, N. Y., recently, that had the following inscription on its back: "W. D. Whittaker, Aug. 10, 1771."

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carters' Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

The Modern Society Maiden (freely rendered from John Keats). "A thing of beauty is a toy forever." [Today.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep—had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it and with happy results in every case. It is the one remedy above all others made to cure catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

English army authorities are considering a project for enlisting young boys and letting them grow up into soldiers.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

The Handsomest Lady in Newport

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50 cents and $1.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.45. P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, First and third Sundays of each month, Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, 10.30 A. M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 2.30 P. M.; Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the South-east Cliffs. Rev. John B. Diman, minister. Sunday-school at 10.30 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 3.00 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M.; preaching at 3:00 and 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10:45. Evening service at 7:30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter; services:—sermon at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school at 1:15 P. M.; Evening service at 7:30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. J. Ward. Preaching at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 10:30 A. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL, Bellevue avenue, Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2:30 P. M.; evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham street chapel at 7.30 P. M.; Society of Christian Endeavor Mondays at 7.30 P. M.; social service Wednesdays at 8.00 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay. Sunday services: Morning worship, 10.45 A. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching, 7.45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William I. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Jews' Synagogue.

Touro street, Rev. A. P. Mendez, rabbi. Services on Friday, at 6.30 P. M. and on Saturday, at 9 A. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Prayer meeting, 7.30 P. M.

For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN

In Real Estate. Apply at
346 BROADWAY.
Also the
GREENHOUSE Establishment of R. Wilson at 346 Broadway.
8-2-3m

MESSRS.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK & CO.,

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Real Estate & Fire Insurance.

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Liberty Insurance Co., New York,

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Farm known as the

"NORTHAM ESTATE,"

two and one-half miles from Newport on the

WEST MAIN ROAD

leading from Newport to Bristol Ferry, containing about twenty acres of land, with house, barn, crib and other buildings.

For further particulars and terms apply to
JOSHUA C. ARNOLD,
2-2-4mo East Greenwich R. I.

FOR SALE.

A Very Handsome New House,

built of stone and brick. It is situated on the westerly side of Bellevue avenue, opposite Mr. Belmont's. The lot has 130 feet front and contains about 63,600 square feet. This most desirable place we will sell at a very reasonable price.

APPLY TO

Porter & Forsyth,

22 & 24 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
1-26-2w

60 by 110.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING LOTS,

60 by 110 (6600 square feet of land) for one hundred and fifty dollars, situated on the Howland plat, south of the Ferry Road and west of Howland avenue, Jamestown, Conanicut Island.

These lots are only a short distance from the Ferry, and now is the time to secure a good building lot for only $150, as the number is limited at that price. Apply to

Daniel Watson,

235 THAMES STREET,

where plat can be seen.

THE STOCK

OF THE

Mass. Real Estate Co.

FOR SALE,

Boston's Best Business Real Estate for Security.

Send for descriptive pamphlet or call at the office of the Company, Room 11, Advertiser Building, 246 Washington Street, Boston.
GEORGE LEONARD, Gen. Agent.
1-26-6m

A NEW ENTERPRISE

Of Importance to Newport.

P. E. COSTELLO,

A POPULAR

Picture Frame Manufacturer and Fine Art Dealer, of Providence,

Has opened a branch store at

266 * THAMES * STREET,

Second door from Pelham Street, near the Library, for the sale of choice

Etchings, Steel Engravings,

Photographs, Photogravures, Paintings, Pastels, Water Colors, Oleographs, Lithographs, etc., etc., and an immense assortment of Picture Mouldings, high and low prices.

NOVELTIES.

Wall pockets, paper racks, towel racks, toilet cabinets or medicine cases, plush photograph frames, mats and cardboard of all kinds.

STUDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Estimates given for beveled French mirrors. Estimates given for plain French and German mirrors.

Old gilt frames and other gilt furniture regilded and repaired. Old paintings repaired, retouched and varnished. Stains removed from engravings. Pictures, frames made to order. And last, but not least, prices below all competitors for quality of work and style of goods, at 266 Thames street. 7-7

Edison Light SERVICE.

APPLY TO

Whipple & Derby.

2-2 ly

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 108 Broadway. 8-16

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY Merchants and Dealers Generally.

PARALYSIS A SAFE, SURE and PERMANENT CURE. Send One Dollar and receive full Recipe. Address E. P. GILBERT, Lock Box 234. Reference: FARMERS' BANK, CARTHAGE, South Dakota.

IF YOU WANT

Healthful Biscuit and Pastry,

Use Horsford's Baking Powder. It is not only free from anything injurious, but is positively beneficial to health. It restores to the flour the life-giving phosphates lost in bolting, which are required by the system. No other powder does this.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

Brazil is preparing to go to war with Bolivia, for the production of Paraguay.

Chauncey Depew is to be sued if he does not immediately turn over $500 to the man who furnished the facts for his centennial oration.

The license fees in Fall River under the new law amount to $75,000. There were granted 50 licenses. Probably three times that number will sell without a license.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York, a lifelong Democrat says, that President Harrison's appointments have been very good ones, considering they were made by a Republican.

Says the New Bedford Mercury: The dogs in Fall River go muzzled. But the politicians of that lively city are most decidedly unmuzzled when the postmaster question is under discussion.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle is getting rather "uppish." He says if the Democrats of the south do not like the party position on the tariff question they can go right over into the Republican ranks, and this is precisely what many of them propose to do.

It is estimated that the majority against prohibition in Pennsylvania will be at least 100,000. This is evidently a bad year for constitutional prohibition. The Connecticut legislature has voted down the woman's suffrage question by a vote of nearly two to one.

The magnificent steamer Alaskan, belonging to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, is reported to have foundered on the 18th. She carried no passengers. Five men were drowned and two boatloads have not been heard from.

The members of the General Assembly elect belonging to the two parties held conferences in Providence Thursday to map out the work for the coming year. The Democratic party's platform is to be re-submission and a constitutional convention. Another conference is to be held next week.

It is said that Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, late third party candidate for the Presidency, proposes to "join" the Republicans in New Jersey this fall, and help if possible to undo the evil the third party caused in that State last November by putting the power directly into the hands of the liquor dealers.

General Manager D. F. Longstreet has resigned his position as the head of the west end street railway company of Boston. One of the men mentioned as likely to succeed him was Hon. Amos F. Breed of Lynn, one of the largest owners in the Newport street railway company. The directors, however, elected another man on Thursday.

Ex-Speaker Utter of Westerly was on Wednesday elected to the State Senate, to take the place of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, elected U. S. Senator. Mr. Utter has earned the promotion by faithful service in the lower house. He will prove a valuable member of the upper house. We congratulate him as well as the State on his promotion.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.) warns its Northern friends that "we will lose West Virginia and Old Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut if the Democratic party in National Convention favors the retention of the internal revenue system and a tariff for revenue only. We would have serious doubts of North Carolina if those planks were in the platform.

The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union came to an end Thursday with business sessions in Tremont Temple, Boston, forenoon and afternoon and a great jubilee meeting in the Mechanic's Building in the evening. There were a large number present from Newport.

The execution of condemned criminals in New York State is hereafter to be accomplished by the use of electricity. For this purpose the State has purchased three Westinghouse alternating-current electric light dynamos. The State prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton, are each to have one of these deadly machines, which will be driven by the engines already in place. The current will be applied to the criminals at the same pressure used by this system for electric lighting, and the State's experiments have shown that death will follow in less than thirty seconds.

The talk in the Providence Telegram and other papers of the state of a like stamp about the Newport delegation to the General Assembly bolting the regular ticket and voting for the Democrats, is all bosh. There is not a Republican from this city or county that has any idea of doing anything of the kind. The Newport men were elected as Republicans. They are men of long standing in the party and they have no idea of supporting anything but the regular party ticket, particularly when that ticket contains such names as the efficient and faithful secretary of State, and General Treasurer. These men have had long experience in public service and have proved themselves to be emphatically the right men in the right place. There is not a Republican in the General Assembly who has any desire to see any other men chosen to their places. All reports to the contrary are circulated for the purpose of stirring up strife.

The Worcester Theatre was burned early Thursday morning. Lewis Morrison's "Faust" company losing heavily.

Forester's Celebration.

The sixth anniversary of the introduction of Forestry into Newport was observed by the local courts Wednesday night with a grand street parade followed by a social and dance at Music Hall. Five visiting organizations participated, which, with the three local bodies, and supreme officers made a procession of between 300 and 400 Knights, besides a number of bands of music and several drum corps. The streets through which the procession passed were brilliantly illuminated with colored fire and the whole scene was an imposing one. Owing to the unavoidable delays in getting started the route of march had to be considerably shortened in order to reach the hall on time for the festivities there arranged. The line was formed on Bellevue avenue, right resting on Bath road as follows:

Police Shrimthers.
Marshall L. Shantler, Aids W. J. Welsh, Cassius M. Hallock, F. A. Daniels and M. F. Fitzgerald.
New Hampshire band, Boston Drum Corps.
Senior Commander George Pierce, Past Commanders, E. S. Pierce and O. B. Hogan.
Conclave No. 39, Newport, Commander Peter Knowe.
Conclaves Nos. 8 and 55, Boston, T. A. Maddock.
Atlantic Band, Continental Drum Band, Providence.
Chief Ranger A. F. Weaver, and 50 men of Courts Ranger Williams and Canonicus.
Providence Conclave, No. 24, Chief Ranger P. H. Baxter.
Father Matthew Drum Corps.
Court Pride of Newport, Chief Ranger John Adams.

They arrived at Music Hall on Bellevue avenue a little before ten o'clock and immediately began dancing to the excellent music of the New Hampshire Orchestra, with Mr. W. A. Deplitch prompter. This pleasant amusement was kept up until 4.30 Thursday morning, allowing only time for supper at midnight, when tables were spread for 650 persons.

The celebration was a grand success in every particular, for which fact much credit is due to the following committee, and to Mr. Perry B. Dawley, who rendered efficient services at the hall: Lewis Shantler, Chairman; William T. Lawton, Treasurer; William H. Young, Secretary; M. E. Fitzgerald. The floor manager was Lewis Shantler; assistant C. Weed; aids, William Welsh, John Quinn, James Quinn, James Hartman, I. Urquhart, Alva Weaver, T. B. Wilkinson, T. C. Albro and F. Fox.

New England Order of Protection.

The Supreme Lodge of the New England Order of Protection, a beneficial insurance order formed about a year and a half ago, held its second annual meeting in Boston on Tuesday. There was a full representation present from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine. There are now 97 lodges in these five states with three grand lodges representing a membership of nearly 7,000, which is the most wonderful growth that any organization of the kind ever experienced. Since the organization there have been but ten assessments and the insurance has thus far proved but a nominal expense. The meeting held in Boston on Tuesday was a very harmonious one. The Hon. Samuel P. Tenney of Chelsea, was re-elected Supreme Warden, Hon. John J. Whipple was also unanimously reelected Supreme Vice Warden, and Dr. Burr Supreme Medical Examiner. The Order seems to be in good hands and its friends believe that its growth has only just begun. Although this city has one of the youngest lodges in the organization it has started off in a very flourishing condition.

Craftmen's Club.

This club which is made up of members of the Masonic fraternity have taken rooms in the new MERCURY building, which they have fixed up by carpeting, papering, etc., so that they have probably as handsome quarters as there are to be found in the city.

A Warning to Fish.

The Sachuest Fishing Club has been organized with the following officers; the headquarters to be near the second beach:

President—Charles Pinard.
Vice President—Melville Bull.
Treasurer—Chas. H. Lawton.
Secretary—D. E. Young.

Election of Officers.

St. George's Guild at its annual meeting elected the following officers.

President—Rev. Dr. Charles G. Gilliat.
Vice Presidents—James H. Barney, William C. Stoddard, Freeborn S. Waite.
Secretary—Thomas L. S. Weaver.
Treasurer—William S. Slocum.

The report that Mr. John Gilpin is about to resign his position as local editor of the Newport News, is incorrect. Mr. Gilpin's services are too valuable for the proprietor of the News to wish to part with them and his long connection with that paper has made his interest in its wellfare second only to that of his employer.

Surgeons Samuel L. Horton, John S. Billings and Charles Smart, U. S. A., have been detailed to represent the United States army at the annual convention of the American Medical association to be held in this city on the 25th proximo.

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence society has elected Messrs. M. P. Vaughn, T. J. Driscoll and Jeremiah McGrath delegates to the State Convention of Total Abstinence societies, which is to be held with St. Joseph's society in this city on the 30th inst.

The members of Roger Williams Lodge, Sons of St. George, held a pleasant social and dance at their hall Tuesday evening. Mr. T. B. Wilkinson acted as director, and the Newport orchestra, Prof. Mathers leader, furnished the music.

Mrs. S. T. Swan, of Newport and Baltimore, sails for Europe to-day, and will remain abroad until her Bellevue avenue cottage is ready for occupancy which will probably be the latter part of June.

Newport's 250th Anniversary.

The two hundred fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Newport occurred last Saturday, and, that so important an event might not be allowed to pass entirely unnoticed, the Newport Historical Society held a special meeting in the evening at their rooms on Touro street. The meeting was largely attended, and the exercises, though informal, were highly interesting and instructive. Hon. Francis Brinley, the venerable president of the society, called the meeting to order, and stated that he had availed himself of the right to call the special meeting, feeling that it was a duty of the society to prevent so important an anniversary passing unnoticed. He also explained his own personal interest in the occasion, stating that only fourteen years after the first settlement of Newport his third great-grandfather came here from England at the age of twenty-five years, accompanied by his two sisters, one of whom married Governor Coddington and the other [Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island. He then introduced Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, who gave an extended resume of Newport's early history and discussed at length the characteristics of those individuals who have been prominent in its make up.

His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall, who is a lineal descendent of John Coggeshall, the first president of this colony, was the next speaker and he made some vigorous and truthful comments upon statements previously uttered by Mr. Sheffield which won hearty applause from the audience. He felt that he did not have an unqualified respect for the men and times of the early colonial days. He could not read of the slavery, the whipping post, the stocks, the rum trade and the persecution for conscience's sake without feeling that the present times were better, that the moral tone had improved and that there was a more generous feeling.

Other interesting addresses were made by Rev. A. P. Mendes, rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue, who spoke of the prominence of his race in Newport's early commercial prosperity; by Dr. H. R. Storer, who read several letters which he had received in his efforts to trace the history of John Clark, one of Newport's earliest settlers, as a physician in London; by Dr. H. E. Turner, upon character of Sir Henry Vane and his influence upon the settlement of Rhode Island, and by Col. William Gilpin, upon the characters and works of Coddington and Clarke, and the following letter was read by Mr. H. B. Wood, secretary of the society:

MY DEAR MR. BRINLEY:—I feel too unwell for the occasion to-night, and regret it not only on account of what is due to the history of Newport, but because I want to pay respect to you, who deserve so much from every lover of Newport's past. As it is I am greatly assured that the company will derive amusement and instruction from my friend Mr. Sheffield's recollections, which must now extend a good deal beyond two hundred and fifty years, and will doubtless be supplemented by other needful memories.

With kindest and most respectful regards to yourself, and with heartiest wishes for the prosperity of the society,

Yours Truly, THATCHER THAYER.
Newport, May 11, 1889.

It was voted to extend a cordial invitation to the delegates and their families who will attend the medical convention next month to visit the rooms, and Dr. Storer was given permission to exhibit in the rooms, during the session of the association, his collection of medals illustrating the history of medicine.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has let for Mr. and Mrs. Joshua A. Williams, "Appleby Cottage" on Appleby avenue, to Mr. John H. Jordan of the Old Colony Railway Co.

A. O'D. Taylor has let for Colonel Samuel R. Honey, the store No. 123 Bellevue avenue to Madame Peplow of New York, for ladies' and children's select hair cutting and hair-dressing, during the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for John R. DeBlois for $2000, to Gilbert Fowler, a new cottage and 1700 feet of land on Dean avenue, the avenue recently opened up through the DeBlois land from Spring street to Thames street.

The heirs of the late Weeden T. Underwood have sold 2952 square feet of land, with buildings, on Lee avenue to Thomas Keenan, for $1850.

Abraham H. Tilley has sold a lot of land on Congdon avenue to John M. Popple for $1, etc.

Messrs Porter & Forsyth have rented for Mr. William Dehon King his cottage on Narragansett avenue known as "Clover Patch" to Mr. Smith Clift of New York for the season.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have rented for Mr. Peleg Hall of New York, his cottage on Bellevue avenue to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt for the season.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have rented for the heirs of the late Alfred Smith their premises on Bellevue avenue, known as Palmer cottage, to Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting of New York, for the season.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have rented for the estate of the late Charles H. Russell the premises known as "Oaklawn" to M. Orme Wilson of New York, for the season.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday morning prayer meeting in the Association Parlor at 9.30 o'clock.

Praise and song service in the Association Hall at 6 P. M.

The Auxiliary will meet to-day at 4 o'clock to prepare for a strawberry festival.

Another book case has been presented to the Association by the Auxiliary. The library committee are rapidly placing the books in their proper order. Thirty seven new books were received this week, "yet there is more room."

Some of the committees have met this week and preparations are being made for an aggressive summer work.

Mr. Wm. H. Fludder had another bad turn Thursday and is again seriously ill.

The Elks Benefit.

The Lewis Morrison Company which is to present the spectacular production of "Faust" in this city next Monday evening for the benefit of the Newport Lodge of Elks, was burned out in Worcester Wednesday night, but a telegram received Thursday morning by Mr. J. J. Flood of the Elks committee states that it will make no difference to Monday's performance, except that the elegant costumes and beautiful scenery will necessarily be new. This fact will certainly be no detriment, and, Mr. Morrison and most of his leading actors being themselves members of the Society of Elks, it is proposed by Mr. Morrison to make his Newport performance the best of his tour. The Chicago Times thus speaks of Mr. Morrison and his production:

The Lewis Morrison company appeared at the Columbia Sunday evening, and again last evening, in a version of that part of Goethe's immortal Faust which tells the story of "Marguerite." The opening is in the laboratory or study of the old and disappointed student and includes the appearance of "Mephistopheles" in answer to "Faust's" invocation, the compact, the rejuvenation of "Faust," and the vision of "Marguerite," followed by the roystering students in the square, the ending of "Faust" and "Mephistopheles," the quarrel over the dancing wave, the brief meetings with "Marguerite," etc. The present of the jewels, the maneuvering of "Mephistopheles" to give "Faust" an opportunity with "Marguerite" follow, and "Faust" gives to the latter a potion for the purpose of keeping the mother asleep while he visits her. Foreseeing the failure of his plans, "Mephistopheles," after the duel with "Valentine," lures "Faust" to the summit of the Brocken to expose him to supernatural fascinations, etc. But this fails and he returns in search of the ruined "Marguerite," and the play closes with the death of "Marguerite" in prison, etc. The main difference from the common conception of "Mephistopheles is that the malignant side of his character is given a more grotesque, almost comedy, aspect. He is made more a mocking than a sneering devil. There is little to be said of the staging but in praise. The study of Faust is elaborate and carries the proper impression of austere gloom, and the mechanical device by which this is made to fold back and disclose the city square is very clever. In a word advantage is taken of every opportunity to make the exhibition a very brilliant one from a spectacular point of view, very few plays other than those which were avowedly spectacles and little or nothing more, ever having been produced in this country with equal scenic and mechanical elaborateness.

Old Colony Railroad.

Work on the double track above Whittenton is being pushed along with great rapidity, and a large force of men were engaged last week in constructing sidings for the gravel and working trains about a mile north of Norton. It is thought the double track will be completed when the summer change of time takes effect. The company has in progress at its South Boston shops the last of four large locomotives, No. 148, two of which were sent out of the shops a few weeks ago, Nos. 145 and 146, and are now running on regular passenger trains on the central division. No. 147 will be sent out of the shops in a few days, having been completed. The company will also build a small sized locomotive as soon as convenient.

The steam shovel, which has been at work on the Fall River branch for some time, was sent to Crane's station last week and was put at work on Friday digging away the hills for the new track.

Senator Chandler Expects a Re-Election.

A New York despatch says ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire was at the Fifth avenue hotel Tuesday. When asked by a reporter how the senatorial fight was progressing in his state, he said he was on his way home, and would begin an active campaign immediately. He thought he would be elected, but anticipated a lively contest. Mr. Gallinger was in the field and not remaining inactive. The senator concluded by stating very positively that he had little doubt that Mr. Gallinger would be defeated. He did not care to go into particulars because the canvass had not yet begun actively.

Mr. Cleveland's Residence.

Mr. Cleve and has finally selected a residence for a term of years, if not as a permanency. He has leased, with the privilege of purchase, the house adjoining Henry G. Marquand's residence at Madison avenue and Sixty-eighth street, New York. Mr. Marquand is the owner of the house, which is in the 21st election district of the 21st assembly district.

The project to replace the temporary triumphal arch at the foot of Fifth avenue, New York, with a permanent one of marble, as a memorial of the Washington centennial, seems likely to be carried into effect. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the estimated cost, one hundred thousand for the arch and fifty thousand for its sculptural subscription. It is proposed to raise the money by a popular subscription. The movement is a spontaneous one and had its inception in the feeling of regret that the arch which every one admired so much should pass out of existence.

Baltimore now boasts of possessing the largest, most richly endowed and most completely equipped hospital in the world. It was built with money left for the purpose by John Hopkins and bears its founder's name. It is to be hoped that the men in control will also make it one of the best managed of hospitals.

James B. Smith, local editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was shot by his brother-in-law, early Monday morning, May 13th, being mistaken for a burglar. Smith was a young man of high standing and marked ability. His brother-in-law is nearly crazed by the tragedy.

The new steamer Plymouth of the Fall River line is 370 feet long, 10 feet shorter than the Providence and three feet wider. She will not be completed for a year or more.

Washington is credited with introducing the mule into the United States. This great fact seems to have been overlooked during the centennial.

Mr. and Mrs. William Post, of New York, have arrived for the season.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE.

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

Furnished Cottages—Moderate priced cottages for the summer season, specially attended to, for $500 to $850. Larger from $1000 to $2500, superior up to $10,000.

Farms—In Middletown and Portsmouth. Several admirable ones for sale.

Tenements—Can give one on Spring street, very large and commodious, near Ball street, $300; on Brooks avenue, off Broadway, $300; on Rhode Island avenue, $350; on Everett street, $85; on Lincoln street, $250; on John street, $250.

Building Sites—From 10c. up, and in all localities.

Properties for sale—Single houses and double tenement houses from $2500 up to $8000. The "Arlington" estate, corner Whitfield Court and Touro street, $18,000, one of the best situated properties in the city.

Marriages.

On the 13th inst., in Christ Memorial Church, Pomfret, Conn., by Rev. Francis Gilliat, Ella Maude, daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Gilliat, and Charles E. Jepson, both of Pomfret.

Deaths.

In this city, 9th inst., Willie, only son of William M. and Ellen A. Smith, aged 8 years and 11 months.

Almost from birth he had been afflicted with heart trouble, and had struggled hard to overcome many severe attacks. Yet with it all he had been very patient, not murmuring when he saw his schoolmates and playmates running about so full of life, glee and mirth; he would watch them, and was happy and contented with his lot. A few days ago pneumonia came to him in its worst form and ended his sweet, young life. So tender the plant God allowed it to bloom for only a short time, and in the spring time of youth, gathered it to wither no more. The deeply afflicted parents have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement. "For where your treasures there will your heart be also."

Weep not dear mother and father,
Weep not, sweet sister, for me;
God loved me best, with Him I shall rest,
From pain he has set me free.

In this city, 13th inst., Ann, widow of the late Weeden T. Underwood, aged 73 years and 8 months.

At her residence, No. 25 Farewell street, Thursday morning, May 16, 1889, entered into rest, Mary Alice Gifford.

In Cranston, R. I., 14th inst., George S., eldest son of the late Charles T. and Sarah G. Hazard, in the 63d year of his age.

In Providence, 15th inst., Nahum Kelton, 65; 14th, Ardella W., wife of the late James H. Mumford, 80; 13th, Charles Dawns, 59; 13th, Ann, wife of the late Michael Kelley, 79.

In Lonsdale, 13th inst., Mrs. Ann A. Tucker, in her 78th year.

In Davisville, 12th inst., Miss Mary G. Greene, in her 73d year.

A United States Army paymaster, with an escort of eleven soldiers, was attacked in a mountain pass in Arizona, one day last week, by a band of ambushed robbers. The robbers overcame the soldiers and took $20,000 in money, with which they escaped.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Leading Millinery House in the City.

We cannot describe the many shapes we have in hats. We can give you

HATS IN EVERY SHAPE,

HATS IN EVERY COLOR,

HATS IN EVERY SHADE

We have just opened a lot of White Hats in Straw and Leghorn. Also a fine line of sailors' and Scotch caps.

Children's Caps.

This Department is Well Stocked with Choice Novelties.



French Caps in Lawn, Lace and Embroidery Caps.



Child's Summer Bonnets and Infants' Caps.

All kinds of Dress Caps for ladies. Just opened a new line of flowers in sprays and wreaths. Elegant designs in ribbons, laces, ornaments, veilings. Special attention given to orders. All our goods are trimmed stylish. Those desiring a trimmed hat or bonnet can find a choice selection in our show room. Place your orders early to avoid the rush before 'Lection.

OUR VARIETY GREAT, PRICES LOW.

STOCKBRIDGE Manures.

Specialties for all kinds of crops, top dressing for meadows and lawns. Don't fail to try our SPECIAL for potatoes and corn if you want a good article. Give in your order early.

—Fine Ground Bone—

—AND—

Muriate of Potash

FOR FIELD PURPOSES.

GRASS SEEDS.

My grass seeds are bought at the very lowest cash price for first quality seeds. I am now prepared to offer Herds, Clean Red Top, Red Top in Chaff, and N. Y. State Clover, as low as the lowest.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

COAL.

Best Quality for General Family Use.

Pinniger & Manchester

PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES STREET.

OUR SUCCESS

last season in medium and low-priced

CHAMBER SUITS

has led us to purchase more largely in this line than ever before. We have an

8-PIECE SOLID ASH SUIT FOR $20.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

Look for the Red Flag.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON

RESTAURANT

NO. 123 Broad Street,

Opp. Narragansett Hotel,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

8-31-tf

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.

"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal.

PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.

FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,

in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY BROTHERS,

187 THAMES STREET.

C O A L

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Lameness, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lameness of Muscles or Stiff Joints and Strains.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senator Hawley has the Inside Track—Counting the Cash—First Assistant Postmaster Gen. Clarkson in With the Ladies—Theodore Roosevelt's Appointment—One Cent Postage.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1889.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut or as most people here about call him "Joe" Hawley, is not a native down easter, but, this, few people who know his peculiar faculty for always "getting there," would believe, so well has he imbibed the shrewdness which seems to come natural to most citizens of his adopted State. I am reminded of this by the manner in which Senator Hawley stole a march on all his republican colleagues by getting invited to accompany the President during a three days pleasure trip on the U. S. S. Despatch. When the fact is remembered that great trouble is constantly being undergone by Senators, Members and other influential republicans in order to get the President's ear for a few minutes it can be fully understood what a very fortunate man Senator Hawley is in being able to speak to the President at any time he may desire for three whole days. The other members of the Presidential party which left here Saturday morning bound for Chesapeake Bay and is scheduled to return sometime tonight were Mrs. Harrison, the two McKee children and Secretaries Windom and Rusk. There are a number of men in Washington who would have paid a big price to have taken Senator Hawley's place.

To day the count of the cash in the U. S. Treasury begins. It is expected that it will take nearly or quite three months to complete it. The count is made necessary by the change in the office of Treasurer. The count will be made under the personal supervision of a committee of three, two representing the Treasury department and the third Mr. Huston, the new Treasurer. The money which is to be counted is $10,-935,167 in United States notes, $1,538,-522 in National bank notes, $118,399,-511 standard silver dollars, $2,092,818 in fractional silver, $25,511,720 in gold, $702,240 in gold certificates and $878,-412 in silver certificates.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has gained the good will of all the lady clerks in his office by issuing an order prohibiting smoking by employes located in rooms where lady clerks are employed. To most people it would seem that such an order should have been unnecessary. But it wasn't. Hence Mr. Clarkson's order.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, the newly appointed civil service Commissioner, arrived here to-day and at once assumed his duties. The new Democratic commissioner, ex-Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, qualified the day after his appointment, which he had been anxiously awaiting ever since the 4th of March. The Commission is now full for the first time in many months, and it is said that one of the first things it will do will be to endeavor to get the President to choose the decision of the Interior department putting the appointments in the Census bureau outside of the civil service rules; but in this matter the Commissioners are almost certain to be disappointed, as the decision was made strictly in accordance with the act of Congress that created the census bureau.

The President's departure on his little three days' holiday was an outing surprise to the office seekers, some of them being selfish enough to "kick" about in a wild manner among their personal friends.

The honor of being the first colored appointee of the President has fallen to Rev. James M. Townsend of Richmond, Indiana, who has been appointed Recorder of the General Land Office. Mr. Townsend was a member of the fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment during the Rebellion. Since the war he has been a member of the Indiana legislature, and is at present the Missionary Secretary of the A. M. E. church. He has been a warm personal friend of the President for many years.

Postmaster General Wanamaker does not believe that the time has quite come for one cent letter postage, so he has adopted as his motto, "Don't reduce the rate, but improve the service." That is just the right sort of idea to have of our postal service: give us four or five years of improvements at the present rate, and then let's talk about penny postage. Of course everybody knows that it has got to come in a few years.

Secretary Tracy in his general order has carried joy to a great majority of the officers in the Navy by making it plain that no favoritism is in future to be shown in detaining officers for special duties.

It is said to be about settled that Ex-Senator Saunders of Nebraska and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Robertson, of Indiana, are to be appointed members of the Utah Commission. The Commission is to have five members but there are only two yet agreed upon. Robertson's appointment has been announced.

Secretary Tracy has awarded the contract for supplying boilers and machinery for the battle ship Texas, now being built at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard to the Richmond, Va., Locomotive works. The price is $631,500.

A terrible fire raged Thursday in the city of St. Sauveur, a separate municipality, just adjoining the city of Quebec, and separated only by the width of a street. About 700 houses were destroyed, leaving at least 5000 people homeless and almost destitute.

The people who crowded into Oklahoma in hot haste are rushing out of it nearly as rapidly.

What makes the breath so fragrant, pure?
What makes the rosy gums endure?
What makes the teeth so pearly white?
What makes the mouth a dear delight?
'Tis SOZODONT, that precious boon
Which none can use too late, too soon.

It is Never too Late

to cleanse the teeth, and render the breath odoriferous with Fragrant SOZODONT, but it is best to use this wonderful Vegetable Elixir before the teeth begin to fall, and the breath to lose its freshness.

"SPALDING'S," celebrated Glue, useful and true.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The New War Ships.

The war ship Charleston is in San Francisco. The naval officers detailed to inspect her declare that with the developed horse power of 5500 she is one of the fastest fighting ships in the world. During the 18 minutes' run in the Santa Barbara channel, Saturday, the actual horse power developed was 5223, at which average speed, 18¼ knots, was maintained with 107 revolutions of the propeller. Soon after leaving Santa Barbara, on Sunday morning, the ship was driven at a speed of 17 3-10 knots, with the natural draughts, and making easy steam. This was with a development of 1780 horse power. When off Point Conception the thrust bearing of the port engine warmed up, and the ship was stopped to examine it. As soon as the thrust caps had been taken off and cleaned the cruiser went ahead again, running at an average of 12 knots to 72 revolutions of the propellers until reaching San Francisco.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times takes the American side of the Samoan question and holds that England and her colonies have more to hope and to fear from the United States than from any European Power. The correspondent presumably indentes the views of the Times. As an exponent of average British conservative feeling the Times is probably more trustworthy than Lord Salisbury, who is believed to favor the German view of the contention. It certainly reflects Australasian opinion in this case.

Hon. Allen Thorndike Rice, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, died suddenly in New York Thursday morning. His death was caused by bronchitis. It is thought that Col. Shepard of the Mail and Express will be appointed in his place.

Thomas W. Goddard, of Providence, the President of the Rhode Island Choral Society died suddenly in Boston, Thursday, of heart disease.

New Advertisements.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 13, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$212,290 03
Overdrafts	1,530 78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	76,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,377 12
Due from State banks and bankers	193 63
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	6,800 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,615 59
Premiums paid	12,000 00
Checks, and other cash items	1,996 82
Bills of other banks	7,411 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	136 69
Specie	7,183 70
Legal tender notes	13,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,100 00
Due from City of Newport	17,526 37
TOTAL	$523,192 35

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits	17,119 26
National Bank Notes outstanding	108,000 00
Dividends unpaid	455 20
Individual deposits subject to check	244,301 28
Certified checks	122 50
Cashier's checks outstanding	611 50
Due to other national banks	1,352 80
TOTAL	$523,192 35

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1889.

EDWIN S. BURRIDGE, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Wm. Brownell, Wm. E. Dennis, John C. Stoddard, Directors.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND of NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 13, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$74,163 77
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	131 22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	103,700 00
Due from approved reserve agents	19,643 26
Due from other National Banks	163 73
Furniture and fixtures	6,000 00
Banking House	10,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,273 97
Premiums paid	6,620 00
Checks and other cash items	850 67
Bills of other Banks	1,068 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	125 00
Specie	2,532 05
Legal tender notes	6,183 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
TOTAL	$341,150 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits	9,117 91
National bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	218 00
Individual deposits subject to check	111,613 74
Due to other National banks	5,115 02
TOTAL	$341,150 67

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1889.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Frederick Tompkins, Augustus P. Sherman, John D. Richardson, Directors.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$149,298 31
Overdrafts	830 53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	13,727 54
Banking House	6,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages	20,733 43
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	1,249 18
Checks and other cash items	672 79
Bills of other banks	455 00
Nickels and Cents	456 72
Gold coin	11,937 50
Silver Treasury Certificates	1,750 00
Fractional Silver Coin	538 65
Legal Tender notes	10,650 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,125 00
TOTAL	$244,414 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	25,450 00
Undivided profits	4,395 73
Circulating notes received from comptroller	22,500 00
Dividends unpaid	2,305 00
Individual deposits subject to check	89,765 98
TOTAL	$244,414 71

I, Stephen H. Norman, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1889.

WILLIAM G. WARD, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Samuel Carr, Stephen S. Albro, and A. C. Titus, Directors.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY

Merchants and Dealers Generally.

New Advertisements.



TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I

Big Reduction.

To sell the balance of our stock of Spring Garments quickly, we have marked many styles at half the first price, and every garment is offered at a big reduction in prices, and they are all big bargains if you wish to buy.

$3, $4, $5. These three lots you will find on tables marked with the above prices, and they represent just half the first asking prices.

$5, $7.50, $10. Directoire and Vest Front Jackets in Navy, Tan, Slate, Green and Black. These represent the finest effects in the tailor's art.

$8.50, $10. Jutted Shoulder Capes that you cannot find elsewhere for less than $10 and $12.

Sign of the Great White Bear.

TRADE MARK PATENTED.

H. W. LADD & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

WRAPS and JACKETS.

50 STYLES

Of Wraps and Jackets, the most desirable of this season's makes, no two alike. A small lot from a leading manufacturer to be closed out at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' SUITS.

Three styles of Ladies' Wool Suits, new styles, of nice materials, reduced from $12 and $15 to

$10 EACH.

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

One lot of Novelties in Children's Garments, sizes 4 to 12 years, all new goods, at

$5 EACH.

LONG GARMENTS. A few stylish long garments reduced from $12.50 and $15 to

$10 EACH.

H. W. LADD & CO.

Providence, R.I.

HENRY D. SPOONER

TAILOR,

REMOVED

TO

128 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT

TRANSFER CO.

INCORPORATED 1883.

Messengers on all Boats and Trains.

ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY.

SHIP ALL FREIGHT

Care Newport Transfer Co.

CHAS. W. CORBETT, Supt.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—4 Travers' Block.

BRANCHES—N. Y. & B. D. Ex. Co., 175 Thames St., N. Y. Freight Depot. 5-4-6m

---

MASSANETTA WATER CURES

Malaria, Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, Diabetes, Leucorrhœa, Inflammation of Bladder, Scalding, &c. Prevents Gout, Rheumatism and Brights.

SHAFER & CO.,

112 N. Ninth, Phil., Penn.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS

—IN—

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

UPRIGHTS, $125 and $150.
SQUARES, $40 and $50.
Also new Piano Covers and Stools.

JOHN VARS,

172 Thames Street,

Entrance through Carr's Book Store.

TAKE ALL THE

BABIES

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Side-Bar Buggies.
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Carriages of all kinds on hand or furnished to order.

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THIS WEEK.

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$7, $9, $10, $13, $15 to $20.

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It being the intention of the Arctic Ice Company to remove the Ice Houses from the Almy Pond, now offer for sale the steam engine, endless chain, etc., located at said pond. The machinery being in first-class order affords an excellent opportunity to purchase this plant at a reasonable price if applied for soon.

For particulars inquire of

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Vegetable Seeds!

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SEED HOUSE

In the city.

A STOCK

Which could not be more complete in a city three times the size of Newport.

The Houlton Rose Potatoes

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THESE LENSES HAVE A POWER PREVENTING EYE IRRITATION ARISING FROM LIGHT ACCOMPANIED BY HEAT

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Watchmaker & Jeweler.

And dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

☞ Fine Watch and Clock Repairing.

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20,000 bedding and window plants, pansies, verbenas, daisies, grass pinks, dwarf double golden sun flowers, geraniums, vines, bulbs, etc., etc., fuchsias, musk plants, etc., etc.

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$3.00 SHOES.

1st, they are equal to the best Hand-Sewed in the flexibility of the sole.

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5th, the uppers are cut from the very best quality selected tannery calf skins.

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7th, for durability, comfort and style they are equal to any custom made Hand-Sewed Shoes.

8th, every pair warranted to give the purchaser perfect satisfaction.

Try one pair and you will wear no other.

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The largest and finest stock of

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For my spring and summer trade ever shown in this city. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices the lowest in the city.

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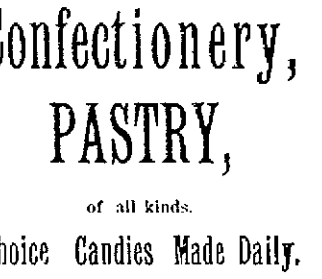
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Choice Candies Made Daily.

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232 Thames Street. 232

The wolf went around to the back door and knocked, and the little girl called out, what do you want? The wolf's answer was, it rains, it hails, it snows, it blows enough to cut off your little toes, and little girl if you'll let me come in and light my pipe, I will go right out again. No says the little girl: Mother said don't open the door for anyone until I return, and I won't. Well said the wolf determined to do one good action. Tell your mother to go to DENHAM'S new store and purchase a pair of those DIAMOND SPECTACLES just received, and they will save her eyes wonderfully; they are clear as crystal. Moral, go then and do likewise.



IT CONFORMS TO SHAPE OF FOOT.

If you want perfection in fit, with freedom from corns and all discomfort you will always wear the Burt & Packard Shoe. It is as stylish and as the most complete, the best wearing and most stylish gentleman's shoe made in the world.

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The Burt & Packard Shoe costs no more than any other fine shoe, though none approach it in value. All styles in Hand made, Hand welt, and Bootwelt also Boys' and Youths'. If not sold by your dealer send his name and your address to (nearest one) to Burt & Packard. Packard & Field, Brockton, Mass. For sale by

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Investments.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, [illegible] Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Herbert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Peck, Henry J. Steere, Charles N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John C. Brownell, Robert J. Wells, John C. Sharpe and Tamon H. Goff.

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Farm and Family

Nutritive Requirements.

The results that are being obtained from the various experiment stations are proving quite clearly that every farmer, in order to work his soil most successfully, which implies the use of economical means, must become acquainted with its real character as regards its capabilities and wants. If the soil requires but one fertilizing element in order to secure the growth of crops, it becomes a waste to apply any elements that already exist in sufficient quantity. The determination of this condition of the problem that confronts the farmer of the present day, and to the solution of which his energies should be directed. Sometimes it even becomes an interesting question to determine if the soil of one's farm requires any application at all of any commercial fertilizing elements. During the season of 1888 this test was made upon the soil of the Ohio Experiment station, which is a clay loam from two to five feet in depth, with an under lying stratum of gravel. Nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid were applied separately, in combination, and in different forms with great care and precision, and the result was the soil did not require any artificial manures, and the expenditure of money for them was without any return. In the trial made the average yield of eight unfertilized plots was 90.2 bushels per acre; the average yield of twelve fertilized plots was 89.9 bushels, showing a difference of only 3-10 bushel per acre, and including two plots, one fertilized with manure and one with linseed oil meal, the average would be 91.2, which is not much of an increase for the use of four hundred pounds of bone black, two hundred pounds of muriate of potash, and four hundred and eighty pounds of nitrate of soda, as was the case in the experiment.—[Germantown Telegraph.

The Lean Horse.

The owner of a horse complains that while his horse eats ten quarts of oats he is not filled out, and E. W. Stewart very truly says—and strikes a very important point, too—that not half of the horses thoroughly masticate oats. Let his oats be ground and then make up his ration as follows: Seven pounds of ground oats, four pounds fine bran, one pound linseed meal. Let this be well mixed together dry. A part of his hay should be run through a cutter to mix this ground food with. The twelve pounds ground feed should be mixed with six pounds cut hay, without wetting, and the horse will eat the hay with the ground feed, although all is dry. This ground feed and cut hay should be given morning and evening, and a little long hay at noon. The man does not mention the weight or age of his horse, or how much he is ridden per day. Ten quarts of oats is a small ration if the horse is one thousand to eleven hundred pound weight and is used much. The combination here given will be likely to give him a start in filling and rounding out his form. After feeding this for a few weeks it will probably be necessary to add another pound of linseed meal. Feeding it dry will cause better mastification and better digestion. The oil meal will cleanse and soothe the digestive organs and give a sleek coat. This is splendid advice.

Warbles in Cattle.

As the spring advances small lumps or tumors will be found on the backs of cattle, and in each a large white grub will be found. These grubs are often called wolves and other local names, but they are really the larva of a large bot or gad fly which lays eggs in the skin, which it punctures or stings with its ovipositor. These flies torment the cattle in July or August; besides the hides are seriously damaged. A day may be well spent in destroying the grubs which are now ready to emerge from the holes in the skin through which they breathe. By carefully squeezing the tumor they may be forced out and killed; or a few drops of oil squeezed in from a squirt can and will kill them. If this could be generally done the pests would soon be got rid of.—[American Agriculturist.

Egg Eating Hens.

As high authority as the American Poultry Journal says that there is no way of curing hens from eating eggs, but to prevent them by mechanical means is easy. A nest with a double bottom, the upper one inclined so as to allow the egg to roll to the lower one answers well, but the habit is one that is always acquired and therefore a lasting one. Hens learn it by being in the presence of broken eggs, but they rarely break eggs themselves until so taught. If the nests are arranged so as to keep the eggs out of their reach they will forget the habit if fed liberally with meat for awhile, but the safest plan is to cut off the heads of such fowls before the habit becomes general with the flock.

Farm Economics.

A mixture of kerosene and lamp-black is a good application to keep steel surfaces bright.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken don't makeshift; replace it.—[American Agriculturist.

Care of Cows and Calves.

Milch cows now turned out to pasture should be well fed on dry hay before turning them out in the morning, that they may not eat too heartily of green grass if the herd is good, not suffer from any lack of food if the grass is still scanty in the pastures. They will need less hay appetite for hay at night after they get a taste of the grass, but in the morning they will take their hay again. Attention to this lessens the liability to garget and milk fever. Calves that are being raised by hand should be tethered out a part of each day, that they may learn to eat grass, but care should be taken to protect them from rains, raw cold winds, and from very hot sun. It is better to tether them at first than to turn them loose, as it prevents them from injuring themselves by hard running, and assists in breaking them to use of halter. They should have a fresh locality each day, and should be watched closely to detect any symptoms of scouring or any failure to make good growth or to remain in good health.

Recipes for the Table.

White Cake.—One cup of sugar, three eggs, halfcup of butter, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flour to form a batter.

Muffins.—Take bread sponge and thin out with water; use three eggs to a quart of batter; set to rise, put into muffin rings and bake.

Fried Pumpkin.—Slice the pumpkin and boil until tender; remove from the fire and mash with a fork; add two eggs, and fry in butter until brown.

Head Cheese.—Boil the pig's head until the bones drop off; chop fine; add six rolled crackers, salt, pepper and spices to taste; pack in a stone jar and serve cold.

Cream Cake.—Four cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet cream, and five eggs; flavor with lemon.

Cranberry Sauce.—Allow a quart of water to a quart of cranberries. Place on the stove and stew until the berries will mash with a spoon. Stir until all are crushed; add sugar, a pound for a quart, and more if it is desired to have it jelly.

Tapioca Jelly.—One-half pint of tapioca, one quart of water, the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Soak the tapioca over night in water; sweeten and boil it for an hour in a farina kettle. When nearly done stir in the lemon and pour it into molds. Serve with cream sweetened.

Omelette Jelly.—Five eggs, a quarter of a pound of butter, four table spoonfuls of sugar, one of flour. Mix well, add last the stiff froth of the whites of the eggs. Melt a piece of butter in a sauce pan, pour in the mixture, and stir with a broad knife until done. Sprinkle with lemon juice and sugar, or serve with preserves.

Apple Custard.—Another way to prepare apples for dessert is to core, pare and grate them. For a quart of grated apples stir in a quarter of a pound of melted butter and a half a pound of sugar. Beat the yolks and whites of eight eggs separately; stir in the whites the last thing, and bake like custard in a deep dish lined with puff paste.

Lemon Pie.—One cup each of sugar and hot water; two tablespoons of cornstarch rubbed smooth in cold water, a piece of butter, grated rind and juice of one lemon; cook till clear, and when cold add the yolk of one egg; bake with an under crust only; beat the white of the egg to a froth, sweeten, spread over the top and set in the oven to brown.

Spiced Beef.—Take from four to six pounds of beef, wash and cut off any part of the skin, which is not sweet and clean, pick off all fine fragments of bone, and cut meat into several pieces; cover with boiling water, skim carefully as it boils, and then simmer until the meat falls to pieces, and the liquor is reduced to a half a pint. Remove the meat, season the liquor highly with salt, pepper, sage and thyme; add it to the meat, and mix with a fork till the meat is all broken. Pack in a brick loaf pan, and when cold cut in slices.

Winter Salad.—To one gallon of finely chopped cabbage add half a gallon of green tomatoes, one pint of green pepper pods, seeded, one quart of onions, all chopped fine. Strain off the juice and throw it away. Then add four tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, one tablespoonful of cloves, two ounces of tumeric, one ounce of celery seed, two pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt or two quarts of good vinegar. Boil slowly to the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Put in a large crock and keep well covered.

Chocolate Pie.—One cup of milk, three eggs, two-thirds of a cup of granulated sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, a pinch of salt, and vanilla extract enough to flavor. Mix the cocolate in two tablespoonfuls of milk. Stir in the cup of milk, and scald. Beat one whole egg and the yolks of two with the cup of sugar. Pour the hot milk on to the egg and sugar, stirring while pouring it on. Bake in a deep pie plate, with one crust. When done, beat the whites of the two eggs used in the pie to a stiff froth. Add two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar; spread over the top of the pie and returned to oven until slightly browned.

Bread Omelet.—Put in a stewpan a half cup of bread crumbs and a half cup of milk; salt and pepper; stir until the crumbs have absorbed all the milk, take from the fire and when cool add the beaten yolks of six eggs and then the whites, and fry in butter.

Canary Pudding.—Take three eggs and the weight of two in flour, sugar and butter; melt the butter and milk the sugar with it; then add the flour and the eggs well beaten; flavor with strips of candied lemon; boil for two hours and serve with sweet sauce.

Fig Cake.—Yolks of four eggs, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one pint of flour, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda and enough sweet milk to make a batter; bake in layers and spread with a dressing made as follows: One pound of figs, chopped, and one pint of water boiled to a paste.

Veal Croquettes.—Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan, fry one minced onion in it and add two cups of finely chopped cold roasted veal, one-half cup of bread crumbs, a little chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste; when thoroughly heated take from the stove and add three tablespoonfuls of cream and a beaten egg; when cold make in small flat cakes, dip in beaten egg and fry in batter.

Steamed Oatmeal.—Half a pint of oatmeal, one teaspoonful of salt, one quart of boiling water; steam two hours. Do not remove the cover during this time.

Orange Sponge Cake.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, one-half cup of water, the yolks of five and the white of three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, juice and grated rind of one orange; bake as for cream pie, split when cool and fill with the whites of two eggs, beaten with one cup of sugar, and the grated rind and juice of one orange.

Eggs a la Mode.—Stew twelve medium sized tomatoes, or use one quart can of tomatoes, adding butter, pepper and salt; when cooked sufficiently beat up five or six eggs and just before serving turn them into the saucepan with the tomatoes stirring them one way for about two minutes.

Browned Potatoes.—Wash well large potatoes of uniform size; cut off one end so that they will stand; make slight cut around the opposite end; bake without burning; cut the skin from the marked end, scrape the potato from the skin into a hot sieve set over a hot bowl, mash through the sieve, and to each pint of potatoes add one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful hot cream or milk, add one teaspoonful of salt; beat till creamy and fill each skin, which has been kept hot, and brown in a hot oven. Serve immediately.

Dressing for Sandwiches.—One half a pound of sweet butter, two tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a little white pepper, a little salt, yolk of one egg; rub the butter to a cream, add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly, set away to cool; spread the bread with this mixture and put in the ham chopped fine.

Household Fancy Work.

VENETIAN LACE.

Cast on 20 stitches and knit across plain.

1st row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, over, knit 1, over, knit 7.

2d row—Knit 7, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

3d row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, narrow, over, knit 5, over, knit 7.

4th row—Bind off 3, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, seam 2, together, knit 2.

5th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5.

6th row—Knit 6, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 4, over, narrow, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

This lace worked in fine linen or cotton makes a pretty finish for the bottom of aprons.

DEEP PINE-APPLE LACE.

Make a chain of 10 stitches; turn.

1st row—Three trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles in 5th stitch, 2 chain, 1 double in 7th stitch, 2 chain, 3 trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles in 10th stitch, 3 chain, turn.

2d row—Shell in shell, 5 chain, shell in shell, 4 chain, turn.

3d row—Shell in shell, 2 chain, 1 double in centre of 5 chain, 2 chain, shell in shell, 3 chain, turn.

Continue from 2d row until there are 10 shells in each row.

At the end of the 16th row do not turn, but make a shell in the 4 chain between the 14th and 15th rows, shell in 4 chain between 12th and 13th, 7 chain, shell in 4 chain between 8th and 9th, 7 chain, shell in 4 chain between 4th and 5th, shell in 4 chain between 2d and 3d rows, 3 chain, turn.

17th row—Shell in 1st shell, shell in 2d shell, 3 chain, 12 long trebles in shell in centre, 3 chain, shell in next shell, shell in last shall, 3 chain, turn.

18th row—Shell in 1st shell, shell in next shell, 3 chain, 1 double in top of 1st long treble, 3 chain, 1 double in top of 2d long treble, and so on across the top of long trebles, 3 chain, shell in next shell, shell in last shell, 3 chain, turn.

19th row—Shell in 1st shell, shell in next shell, 3 chain, 1 double in first loop of chain over long treble, 3 chain, 1 double in 2d loop and so continue to last loop, 3 chain, shell in next shell, shell in last shell, 3 chain, turn.

20th row—Shell in shell, shell in next shell, 3 chain, 1 double in loop of 3 chain, 3 chain, 1 double in 2d loop of 3 chain, and so continue to last loop, 3 chain, shell in next shell, shell in last shell.

Continue from 19th row, decreasing every time across in the loops of 3 chain, over the long trebles in the centre, until there is but 1 loop of 3 chain at the point, then finish the row as usual.

29th row—Shell in 1st shell, catch the next shell to the one opposite with a double crochet, then make shell in last shell, turn, fasten the two shells left together firmly, break off and fasten the thread.

Fasten the thread in the first row of work, and work around the scallop with 12 trebles in each of the loops of 3 chains, then 4 chain, shell in shell, 2 chain, fasten in centre of 5 chain of 16th row, 2 chain, shell in shell, 3 chain, turn.

This completes the pattern, and is a very pretty lace worked in fine linen or cotton. It is the prettiest of all the laces under the same name that we have seen. Begin at 2d row to repeat.

A TOILET CASE.

With some pretty shade of Germantown yarn, crochet in afghan stitch three strips five inches long. Begin with two stitches and increase at each end of the needle until five rows are done, then continue the strips five stitches wide without any increase or decrease until finished. This will make the strips pointed at one end. Crochet the strips together and finish the points with two tiny tassels of wool. Crochet a chain by which to hang it up, and sew to each side of one piece where it is joined. A row of small scallops crocheted around the opening at the top makes a pretty finish.

This little bag is very useful and pretty to hang beside the dressing-table to hold hair. If lined with satine it will be much more durable.

Household Hints.

To extract ink from wood, scour with sand wet with water and ammonia. Then rinse with strong saleratus water.

To cleanse chamois, wash in ammonia water or tepid water and castile soap, rinse in clear water, squeeze, and stretch to dry in the shade.

To exterminate moths from trunks and chests, wash well with borax water and after drying use benzine. Air and sun well before using.

To broil a beefsteak cut it about a half-inch thick, and turn once or twice until cooked through.

Placing a piece of zinc on the live coals in a stove or grate is an easy way to clean a sooty chimney.

A good whitewash is made of lime or calcimine, mixed with water; to a bucketful of the mixture add a cup of salt and two cups of glue or gum arabic, dissolved in water.

Willow chairs and baskets can be cleaned by washing with salt water and a brush, and drying thoroughly before using.

When sponge cake becomes dry, cut it in thin slices and toast.

To remove mildew, rub common yellow soap on the article, then sift starch on that, rub well and place in the sunshine.

The best covering for books is made of American leather or glazed lining. The materials can be purchased in nice dark colors. They serve a double purpose, as they keep new books in good condition, and hide the decayed looks of others. I stitch the flaps across from point to point to keep them in place.

Mutton chops should not be broiled over as brisk a fire as that for steak, as the fat, when the fire is too hot, will spatter the coals, and the chops will be smoked and blackened. Pepper and turn several times. When done lay on a hot dish and sprinkle with salt. They require no butter, as they are sufficiently fat.

Robert Louis Stevenson, at Honolulu, said when he heard of Matthew Arnold's death: "Poor Matthew! So he's gone. I'm sorry, because he won't like God."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Our Proverbs and Slang.

Hardly any individual can tell the source from which the majority of popular proverbs are drawn. Some appear to have come from the first fountains of wisdom and are traced back through many languages to their earliest known origin. Some come to human lips and pens nobody knows when or where, and having no sign of their beginning. Such are by far the greater number of maxims in use among the people. They each embody the totality of human experience and wisdom on the subject to which they relate. They have many forms, the correctness of each always being a matter of dispute. They are everywhere in use. In conversation the fact need not be stated that they are borrowed, and in writing or print they need not be placed in quotation marks. They are the common property of every mind, and to use them without credit in speech or with the pen is not plagiarism.

As much may be said of slang words and phrases as to their origin. Where they all came from nobody can tell. The word "dude" is without admitted parentage, but it has no synonym for expressing the peculiarities of the class of people to whom it was applied. The word "chestnut" as describing a threadbare joke, story or trick, "filled a long-felt want," but no one can tell from whence it came. The phrase "in the soup" has become a "chestnut," but as conveying the idea of defeat, or failure, or collapse, it must remain with us. The word "hoodle," as describing money improperly obtained or expended, is another case of slang in which an old idea was clothed in a new garb. And there is a word "queer," which has been transformed into a verb, to "queer"—which defines an unnatural change, a misspoken name, a phrase torture, a phrase tortured or a plan defeated, and conveys a meaning all by itself in its significance. The word "hoodoo," to bring bad luck, is easily traced to native negro superstitions. But few, however, of the words or phrases that make up the slang of the day have the honor of even such irregular parentage as this word possesses.

It is to be remarked that in each slang word or phrase a hint, or meaning, of cynical humor is conveyed. The word "dude" means more than fop, or dandy, or beau, which were earlier words to indicate a similar variety of human character. The phrase "in the soup" is said to have originated on an excursion steamer in New York harbor, last year, when a crowd of toughs went "down the bay" to welcome the steamer on which John L. Sullivan was a passenger, returning after his tour of England and his fencical fight with Mitchell. One of the toughs fell overboard, and his companion raised an alarm by crying, "Mike is in de soup," with an inspiration of Miltonic, or even Homeric, genius in the rough, comparing New York Bay to a soup-tureen and his unfortunate friend to a fly that had fallen into it and was in danger of drowning in its contents.

It is a fact that most of the slang of the day has its origin with gamblers, pugilists, other classes of sporting men, and in other minds generally to which suggestions of disrepute or oddity, or that which is bizarre and grotesque naturally came. Such is the opinion of J. H. McVicker, the veteran manager and dramatic scholar of Chicago. The phrase "it goes," which is used to signify that a statement or other matter is to be understood and accepted as its plain essence requires, is an abbreviation of the gambling phrase "it goes as it lies," indicating that a bet on a card is to stand until it is finally disposed of by winning or losing. The congenial phrase, "that's straight," has a similar origin. And this slang, so originating, has almost universally a wealth and abundance, an acuteness and poignancy of meaning that dictionary words do not possess and cannot convey to the mind.

And now comes John L. Sullivan, probably adding a new word to the slang vocabulary which will become universally popular. He has become disgusted with the New England metropolis. He is "down on" the city near the harbor into which the Revolutionary pioneers threw the tea. In disgust he has abandoned it to its fate. His language is: "You tell the Boston people that I've 'blowed their town for good.'" "Blowed," in this sense, means, disowned, repudiated, abandoned. In the same sense an unfaithful lover may say: "I've 'blowed' my girl." A truant boy can say: "I've 'blowed' the school." A fugitive boodler in Canada can say: "I've 'blowed' the country," meaning the United States. The capacities of this new addition to the slang vocabulary are indefinite, if not infinite. And its frequent use, if it shall prevail on the streets and elsewhere, will relieve the public ear from other slang "chestnuts" that have become "most tolerable and not to be endured."—[Lancaster Examiner.

The Growth of Temperance.

Any one who remembers the drinking habits of thirty or forty years ago, or any one who has studied the record of social customs in New England since the settlement of the country, must be aware that a steady and immense gain in the direction of temperance has been made, which has extended to all classes of society, except possibly to the very most unfortunate. The drinking customs of the past generation are well known. Scenes at the tables of the wealthy and cultivated were tolerated, and in fact expected, which would now irreclaimably disgrace respectable people. The clergyman had his pitcher of rum on the pulpit, with which to moisten his lips as he discoursed upon the moral virtues. There are still extant bills for quantities of intoxicating liquor, used at "raisings" of church buildings, and paid for by the parish, which show an astonishing consumption of intoxicants and an absolute toleration of their use. The pail of rum stood upon the counter of the country store, and customers helped themselves with a dipper. The results of all this were what were to be expected. In the parish records of deaths, a hundred years ago, the words "alcoholism" or "drink" placed opposite certain names as the cause of death, figure with startling frequency.

The fact is that the general community has advanced in a most marked degree in point of temperance. The change has been so radical that it has entered into the life and habits of the people; and it has been brought about, not by prohibitory enactments but by the influence of individual opinion and the growth of individual conscience.—[Boston Transcript.

The Oldest Obelisk.

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rosy granite which stands alone among the green fields upon the banks of the Nile, not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great ancient city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. The city was the Bethshemesh of the Scriptures, the famous On, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of Potipherah, whose daughter, Asenath, Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, because there the worship of the sun had its chief centre and its more sacred shrines.

Not Going to Church.

So you are not going to church this morning my son? Ah yes; I see. "The music is not good;" that's a pity; that's what we go to church for, to hear the music. And the less we pay the better music we demand. "And the pews are not comfortable;" that's too bad; the Sabbath is a day of rest and we go to church for repose. The less work we do during the week, the more rest we clamor for on Sunday. "The church is so far away; it's too far to walk, and you detest riding in a street car, and they're always crowded on Sunday." that is indeed distressing; sometimes when I think how much farther away heaven is than the church, and that they are no conveyances on the road of any description, I wonder how some of us are going to get there. "And the sermon is so long, always." All these things are indeed to be regretted. I would regret them more sincerely, my boy, did I not know that in a few weeks after the frost is out of the ground, you will squeeze into a stuffy street car with a hundred other men, breathing incense of whiskey, beer and tobacco and hang on to a strap by your eyelids for two miles, then pay fifty cents for the privilege of sitting on a rough plank in the broiling sun for two hours longer, while in the intervals of the game a scratch band will blow discordant thunder out of a dozen misfit horns right in your very ears, and come home to talk the rest of the family into a state of total paralysis about the "dandiest game you ever saw played on them grounds." Ah, my boy, you see what staying away from church does? It develops a habit of lying. There isn't one man in a hundred who could go on the witness stand and give, under oath, the same reasons for not going to church that he gives to his family every Sunday morning. My, son, if you don't think you ought to go, you wouldn't make any excuses for not going. No man apologizes for doing right.

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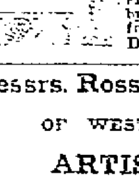
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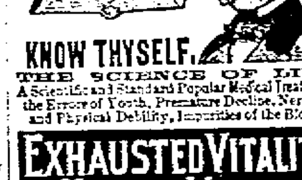
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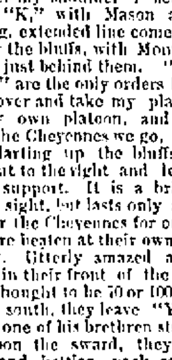
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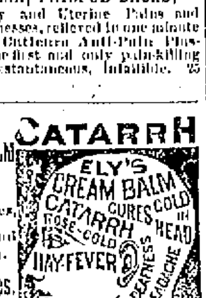
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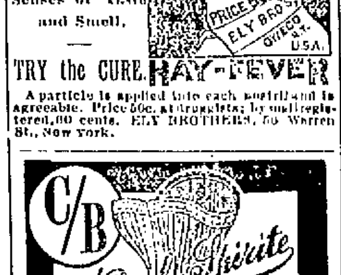
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Heals the Sores.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.



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The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise, and use the great Blood Purifier.

SULPHUR BITTERS.

Why suffer with Boils? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or Poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations, which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No Person can remain long sick who uses SULPHUR BITTERS.

The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied.

Get it of your Druggist.

Don't Wait. Get it at Once!

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

After the Cheyennes.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

Little by little the dawn spreads over the heavens and a chill, wan light over the rolling prairie. Two miles beyond the ridge becomes sharply defined against the sky. Off to the southwest we can just discern the trail on which we marched in last night. At half-past 4 o'clock our horses, saddled and bridled, are cropping the buffalo grass in the swale behind us, and a mist is rising from the winding stream further to the rear. Four hundred troopers are up and alert under those sheltering bluffs, sipping their morning coffee now and nibbling the hardtack in their saddle bags. Out to the front a little hillock rises from the prairie, and I move my party thither and find a better view. Corporal Wilkinson and I, lying prone at the summit, while the rest of the party lurk in the hollow behind us, are scouting the distant ridge with field glasses. The sun is not yet up when he suddenly exclaims:

"Look, lieutenant! There are Indians!"

And sure enough, there they are, six, eight, a dozen of them, scurrying to and fro on their nimble ponies and evidently in great excitement. I sent a man to warn the General and in ten minutes out he comes with Buffalo Bill and half a dozen officers. They remain in saddle down in the shadows under the little knoll where they cannot be seen from the front, while he dismounts, joins me at the top and takes a long look at the warriors darting about on the ridge nearly two miles away. These movements are a puzzle. They seem watching some object off to the west. Cody dismounts and joins us, takes a long look and says: "I'm blessed if I know what those fellows are fooling about. More and more of them pop into sight and then—just as the sun peeps over the horizon it flashes upon some glistening white objects off to the southwest. The wagon train, by all that's wonderful!"

"What's to prevent their attacking it?" is the question asked by one of the staff.

"Nothing," answers the General, quietly. "I only hope they will—so does Hall. He has two companies of infantry hidden under those wagon covers and wouldn't ask anything better."

But now comes a new excitement. Half a mile out in front of the wagon train, riding toward us at easy lope, come two horsemen. They know we are down here under the bluffs, but the Cheyennes don't even dream of it. We know the Cheyennes are swarming along that ridge, but nobody at the train has the faintest inkling of it. Presently, down a shallow ravine, hidden from the train and separated from the trail by a long tongue of prairie "point," down full tilt, swinging, swaying, bounding along on their nettlesome ponies, a little band of Indians comes darting straight toward us. Cody sees their object at a glance.

"By Jove! general! They are coming down trying to surprise those two riders. They expect to meet 'em right here in front of us. Let us mount this party and we can get 'em!"

"Up with you, men!" is the order, "Be ready to follow Cody. You stay here," he says to me, "watch until they are close under you. Then give the word."

And down he slides to his men below, while Bill and half a dozen troopers spring into saddle, thrust cartridges into their rifles, and couch eager for a spring. Looking forward I can see the distant ridge lined with Indians, hidden from the train yet visible to me. Midway to them the shallow ravine is filled with the rapidly advancing war party, the sunshine gleaming on their naked, painted bodies, their gorgeous war bonnets, shields and glistening ornaments. Over to the right front come the two courtiers, utterly unconscious of the death-dealing gang that is nearing them at every jump, and I—all alone on the little mound, am enjoying one of the most stirring pictures of savage warfare it was ever my lot to see. Nearer they come. I hear the bounding hoofs of the ponies now, only 500 yards away. Glancing back, I see Bill, foremost of our little party; his kindling eyes watching for my signal. "All ready, give the word when you like," is the low answer.

Nearer and nearer they come. I wait until their gorgeous leader is not more than twenty yards from the little knoll, then wave my hands and yell.

"Now, lads!" crash and bang and hurrah! Wild, warring yells of the Cheyennes. A vision of darting ponies; of streaming war bonnets; a fusilade of carbines and pistols; a rush of hoofs, a dozen things at once seem crowding on my senses as I catch my own horse, bound into saddle and go galloping out to join Bill. The first thing I saw was our chief of scouts darting at full tilt at a magnificent specimen of the Indian warrior; flash go both rifles almost at the instant. And after a wild bound or two the warrior's pony plunges headlong, and the rider limps desperately towards the yelling comrades who are dashing down to the rescue. Why the whole ridge seemed to bristle with red and feathered warriors, whirling, yelling, raging down to annihilate the little band of white men who had dared to attack their advance. Bill is off his horse in an instant; kneels; takes deliberate aim; the flame juts from the muzzle of his rifle and with a wild cry the Cheyenne pitches head-foremost upon the sward with a bullet through his brain.

Then there are shouts of warning, "Look out! look out!" as the thunder of hoofs and yells of rage and defiance tell the coming the coming of the Cheyennes sweeping down upon us, but Merritt is ready for them, too, and glancing over my shoulder I see my own troop, "K," with Mason at its head, in long, extended line come trotting up over the bluffs, with Montgomery's grays just behind them. "Drive 'em, Mason," are the only orders I hear as I gallop over and take my place in front of my own platoon, and then straight at the Cheyennes we go, troop after troop darting up the bluffs and spreading out to the right and left as they ride in support. It is a brilliant and stirring sight, but lasts only a few minutes, for the Cheyennes for once in their lives are beaten at their own game and know it. Utterly amazed at the appearance in their front of the regiment they thought to be 70 or 100 miles away to the south, they leave "Yellow Hand" and one of his brethren stretched dead upon the sward, they drop their pots and kettles, pack saddles and blankets and away—away they go scurrying for the safety of the reservation at a speed that baffles pursuit. Sitting Bull never got those fellows as allies at least. Buffalo Bill had one more feather in his cap and Merritt had won the name of outwitting an Indian at his own tactics.—[Philadelphia Press.

Innate Qualifications.

She—The banks are so opposed to giving positions of trust to women, Mr. Jones."

The Monster—It is shameful.

She—You believe in employing women in banks, then?

The Monster—I do. Women are born tellers.

How a Young Man Can Succeed.

You are about to start in life, and it is well that young men should begin at the beginning, and occupy the most subordinate position. Many of the business men of Pittsburg had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office.

I was a sweeper myself, and who do you suppose were my fellow-sweepers? David McCargo, now superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Moreland, city attorney of Pittsburg.

Begin at the beginning, aim high. I would not give a fig for a young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of some important firm.

There are three dangers in your path—the first is the drinking of liquor, the second is speculation, and the third is endorsing.

When I was telegraph operator in Pittsburg, I knew all the men who speculate. They were not our citizens of first repute; they were regarded with suspicion. I have lived to see all of them ruined, bankrupt in money, and bankrupt in character. There is scarcely an instance of a man who has made a fortune by speculation and kept it. The man who grasps the morning papers to see how his speculative ventures are likely to result, unfits himself for the calm consideration and proper solution of business problems, with which he has to deal later in the day, and saps the sources of that persistent success and often the very safety of his main business. The thorough man of business knows that only by years of patient, unremitting attention to affairs can he earn his reward, which is the result not of chance, but of well-devised means for the attainment of ends.

Nothing is more essential to young business men than untarnished credit, and nothing kills credit sooner than the knowledge in any bank board that a man engages in speculation. How can a man be credited whose resources may be swept away in an hour by a panic among gamesters? Resolve to be business men, but speculators never.

The third danger is the perilous habit of endorsing notes. It appeals to your generous instincts, and you say, "How can I refuse to lend my name only, to assist a friend?" It is because there is so much that it is true and commendable in that view that the practice is so dangerous. If you own anything, all your capital and all your effects are a solemn trust in *your* hands to be held inviolate for the security of those who have trusted you. When a man in debt endorses for another, it is not his own credit or his own capital that he risks, it is the money of his own creditors. Therefore I say that if you are ever called upon to endorse, never do it unless you have cash means not required for your own debts, and never endorse beyond those means.

Assuming that you are safe in regard to these your gravest dangers—drink-speculating and endorsing—the question is, "How to rise?" The rising man must do something exceptional, and beyond the range of his special department. He must attract attention. A shipping clerk may do so by discovering in an invoice an error with which he has nothing to do, and which has escaped attention of the proper persons. If a weighing clerk, he may save for the firm by doubting the adjustment of the scales, and having them corrected. Your employer must find out that he has not got a mere hireling in his service, but a man; not one who is content to give so many hours work for so many dollars in return, but one who devotes his spare hours and constant thoughts to the business.

Our young partners in Carnegie Brothers have won their spurs by showing that we did not know half as well what was wanted as they did.

There is one sure mark of the coming millionaire; his revenues always exceed his expenditures. He begins to save as soon as he begins to earn. Capitalists trust the saving young man. For every hundred dollars you can produce as the result of hard-won savings, Midas, in search of a partner, will lend on credit a thousand; for every thousand, fifty thousand.

It is not capital your seniors require, it is the man who has proved he has the business habits which make capital. Begin at once to lay up something. It is the first hundred dollars saved which tells.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret; concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line; to lead it; adopt every improvement; have the best machinery and know the most about it.

Finally, do not be impatient, for, as Emerson says, "No one can cheat you out of ultimate success, but ourselves."—[Youth's Companion.

ERRORS AT THE ALTAR.

Some Ludicrous Mistakes Made by Agitated and Absent-Minded Pairs.

Timothy Dugan was a stevedore, perhaps six feet two inches in height and proportionately broad. He appeared as a bridegroom; the bride was a charming young person of tender years. All went well until the moment came for Timothy and his bride to give their troth to each other in the prescribed manner. "Say after me," said I to Timothy, "I, Timothy—" There was no response. "Say after me," repeated the parson, "I, Timothy—" Timothy was still, a puzzled look creeping over his broad face. "Say after me," said I for the third time, with, perhaps, a shade of annoyance. "After you, sir," responded Timothy, with the politest possible duck of his bullet head.

I remember one bridegroom who had brought a very charming bride to church, and perhaps regarded her as a thing of beauty to be in his house a joy forever, rendering "to have and to hold" as "to have and behold." Another, who possibly had some cause to dread the fate Mr. Caudle, struck out an entirely new version, and faithfully promised "to have and be told." "To love and to cherish" is another stumbling block. "To love and be cherries" was the nearest to the original of many variations popular among the males of that parish. The brides were happy with the familiar rendering, "to love cherries and to bay." "God's holy ordinance" tripped up many. "Holy orders" was convenient, and perhaps conveyed the most meaning. "Plight thee my troth" were, I imagine, words of foreign sound, and I well remember one young person, who was wedding a most villainous-looking fellow, changing her sentiments into "thereto I give thee my throat." There was, perhaps, an unconscious prophecy wrapped up in that promise.—[Chambers' Journal.

CURE YOURSELF.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Cheer of the Trenton.

Last week we published an account given by a London paper of the gallant conduct of the crew of the Trenton when the British steamer succeeded in passing out to sea and away from that terrific cyclone that carried down so many men and vessels at Samoa. The following poem is a fitting sequel to that article:

Our anchors drag and our cables surge
At every shock of the hurtling sea,
While the mist of breakers veils the verge
Of the reef of coral under our lee.

From the east by north to the north-northwest
The wild typhoon veers swoop on sweep,
And from moment to moment the cross wave's crest
Buries our waist in its sidelong leap.

Under the blows of our plunging screw
The whitening breakers foam and churn,
But for all that steam and steel can do
We are drifting slowly astern, astern!

On our starboard quarter close aboard
We see the staunch Calliope loom,
While the black flood, from the smoke-stack poured
Covers the sea like a pall of doom.

Her topmasts struck and her yards braced sharp,
She is headed out for the open main,
While her shrouds, like the strings of a giant's harp,
Scream to the touch of the hurricane.

We from our flagship Trenton's decks
Are watching her battle with hope and dread,
As she threads in the throng of tossing wrecks,
Now beaten backward, now forging ahead.

She with the red cross ensign aloft,
And we, our starry banner below,
Lie beam to beam, as the frigates oft
Ranged in old sea fights long ago.

We watch the weight of the tempest fall
On her flooded decks and her reeling bow,
And our hearts are beating one and all,
For we both go down should she fail us now.

Through the darkest night there's a gleam to break;
Fathom by fathom she forges past,
Till we know by the swirl of her eddying wake
That her seaward struggle is won at last.

The Admiral tosses his sea cap high,
As from station to station is passed the word,
And over the uproar of wave and sky
The thunder roll of our cheer is heard.

And back from the Briton's taffrail came
The gallant, grateful, and proud reply,
That stirred our hearts like a pulse of flame,
The seaman's and brother's last good-by.

O blood is thicker than water, and long
Will England's memory hold it dear,
And the tale be told in fo'castle song
Of the flagship Trenton's parting cheer.

The Country Pastor.

The parson of a country church was lying in his bed, three months arrears of salary was pillowing his head; his couch was strewn with tradesmen's bills, that pricked his sides like thorns, and nearly all life's common ills were goading him with horns. The deacon sat beside him as the moments ticked away, and bent his head to catch the words his pastor had to say.

"If I never shall arise from this hard bed on which I lie, if my warfare is accomplished and it's time for me to die, take a message to the sexton, before I pass away; tell him fires are for December, and open doors for May. Tell him when he lays the notices upon the pulpit's height, to shove them 'neath the cushion, far out of reach and sight. And when he hears the preacher's voice in whispers soft expire, that is the time to slam the doors and rattle at the fire. And tell the other deacons, too, all through the busy week, to hang their boots up in the sun to catch a Sunday squeak. With steel shod canes to prod the man who comes to sleep and snore; and use the boys who laugh in church to mop the vestry floor. There's another, too, the woman who talks the sermon through; tell her I will not mind her buzz—*my* hearing hours are few. Tell her to hang her mouth up some Sunday for a minute and listen to a text, at least, without a whisper in it. And tell the board of trustees not to weep with bitter tears, for I can't be any deader now than they have been for years. And tell half *my* congregation I'm glad salvation's free, for that's the only chance for them between the desk and me. And a farewell to the choir—how the name my memory racks! If they *could* get up their voices as they *do* get up their backs—why the stars would hear their music and the welkin would rejoice, while the happy congregation could not hear a single voice. But tell them I forgive them, and oh, tell them that I said I wanted them to sing for me—when you're sure that I am dead.

His voice was faint and hoarser, but it gave a laughing break, a kind of gurgling chuckle like a minister might make. And the deacon he rose slowly, and sternly he looked down upon the parson's twinkling eyes with a portentous frown; and he stiffly said "Good morning," as he went off in his ire, for the deacon was the leader of that amiable choir.—[Robert J. Burdette, Brooklyn Eagle.

Sufficient Cause for Divorce in Michigan.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that "evidence that a man choked his wife, threw her down stairs compelled her to lie on the floor behind the stove all night without anything to sleep on or anything over her; that he swore at her and called her rough names and threatened to knock her brains out, will justify divorce on the ground of cruelty."

Judging by Appearances.

At Adrian, Mich., a lady saw an engine house with a steeple, and innocently asked a gentleman attendant, "What church is that?" The gentleman, after reading the sign, "Deluge No. 3," replied, "I guess it must be the Third Baptist.

A World of Wonders.

Governess—"Tommy, name the Seven Wonders of the World.'"

Tommy—"The pyramids, the sphinx, another sphinx, the gardens where they hanged in Babylon, my sister's beau, hash and myself."

The punishment that followed was another wonder to Tommy.—[Time.

An Obedient Child.

Mrs. Dumpsy (appearing at the back door)—Johnny, run down to Mr. Smith's and get me a yeast cake."

Johnny (without looking up from his game of solitaire marbles)—You told me not to stir out of the yard to-day, and I ain't a-goin' to.

Peculiar in medicine merit and wonderful cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it, for now it will do the most good.

It is better to be born handsome than wise. At all events, it is wise to be born handsome.

JUST MARRIED.

How loving they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first year sometimes it don't hold good. When Charles comes home to you grouty and cross, snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

There are two sides to every question, a right side and a wrong. It is hardly necessary to say that the wrong side ... upon which you are look...

POND'S EXTRACT

Is never sold by measure or bulk, or in any druggists' bottles. Any one who tells you he buys it by the gallon or barrel, or in any way except in our bottles is falsifying and deceiving you.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT Co., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.



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$93 Sewing-Machine FREE

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Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

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Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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M. S. HOLM,

186 THAMES ST.,

Thankful for past favors, and having refitted, refurnished and restocked his store with new and desirable goods in Ladies', Gents', Misses & Children's

Boots and Shoes,

would solicit a continuance of their patronage and trusts that, with courteous treatment, square dealing and a practical experience of 25 years with shoes, to make it pleasant and profitable to all who may favor him with a call.

The best line of $3 Shoes in the city.

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McLENNAN BROTHERS,

Merchant Tailors,

and dealers in

Gentlemen's * Furnishings,

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☞Having removed our tailoring establishment to larger and more convenient quarters, we take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the citizens generally that we are prepared to fill all orders promptly, either for making, repairing or cleaning, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We have the largest and finest display of spring goods in the city. Come and see us in our new store.

Agents for the Troy Laundry.

GEORGE P. LAWTON,

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables and arriage Repository,

PARK STABLES,

Cor. Touro and Spring Sts.

Horses and Carriages of all kinds bought and sold on commission.

All kinds of

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS

To let by day or month, with or without liveried drivers.

SIXTY NEW CARRIAGES

manufactured to order the past winter, partly on hand and the balance to arrive by May 10th, and we can sell them at bottom prices, consisting of pony carts, road carts, dog carts, surreys, carryalls, hatchboards, top and open buggies, phaetons, rockaways, business and spindle wagons, side-bar, pot wagons, etc., etc.

30 2d-Hand Carriages

of all kinds must be sold.

PONIES.

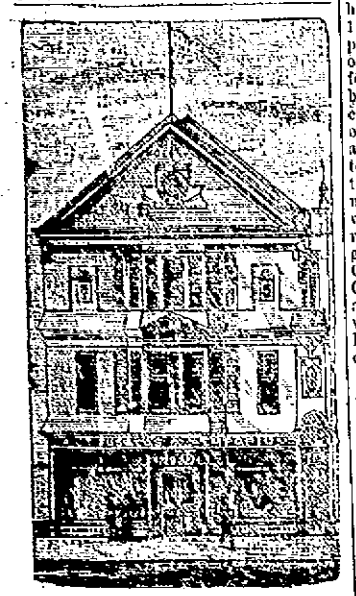
6 ponies just arrived from England.

50 Horses for sale or exchange.

50 Sets Harnesses must be sold.

LAWTON'S STABLES.

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Ware-rooms & Store-houses

crowded full. Passage-ways choked up. Piled to the ceiling with goods that go to make up the stock of the

Housefurnishing Emporium.

OUTFITS

For the Parlor,
" Library,
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" Pantry,
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" Laundry,
" Chamber,
" Attic.

Complete Outfits for the House.

—AT—

A. C. TITUS

...ter's Castoria.

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

Mr. Nathaniel Peckham goes to Turnersville, Conn., to-day, where his wife has been visiting their youngest son, Mr. Justin H. Peckham, for the past two weeks.

Mr. F. A. Barker and family and Mr. F. W. Easton and family of Pawtucket have arrived at their summer cottage on Paradise avenue.

PORTSMOUTH.

Bishop Clark confirmed six persons in St. Mary's church on Sunday morning last.

The festival given by the Y. W. C. T. U. was very good and well attended.

TIVERTON.

On Thursday May 9th, Lulu A. Farnsworth, youngest daughter of the late William H. Farnsworth, died at her home after a few hours severe suffering. During her short life of 13½ years Lulu had been an invalid most of the time, often a great sufferer, yet she bore her trials with great patience, making few complaints. Her bright and gentle spirit endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She attended school Monday and Tuesday of last week, so that this sad loss has come very suddenly upon the bereaved mother and sisters. Funeral services were held at her mother's residence Sunday noon, her pastor the Rev. H. W. Tate spoke very lovingly of the dear little girl who had so recently left them for a fairer world. The drift of his discourse was taken from the words found in the book of Revelation, "There shall be no more tears, sorrow or parting." A large number of Lulu's schoolmates and friends were present. Her remains were carried to the Hillside Cemetery and laid near to those of her father who died before Lulu was one year old. The pall bearers were George C. Manchester, Jr., Harry Grinnell, David Durfee, 4th, and Joseph Negus.

Funeral services were held at the homes of Albert F. Hambly and Lulu A. Farnsworth at the same house on Sunday last, and seldom is there a more impressive illustration of "death in the midst of life," than in these two funeral processions moving at the same time, along the same highway; opening life blooming into womanhood, and old age with its worn-out materialism, passing each other from opposite directions in the march to the place of graves.

The Rev. P. C. Headley of Boston, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church on Sunday last. Mr. Podger of N. H., an evangelist, and Mr. Jackson a singer will conduct the services next Sunday.

Albert F. Hambly died at his home in Tiverton Friday, May 10th. He had been a sufferer more or less from heart disease for the past two years. A few days since he had a slight stroke of paralysis which quickly brought his sufferings to a close. Mr. Hambly was the son of John and Peace Hambly and was born in the year 1818 and was one of a large family. His occupation as farmer has been successful. Upon his marriage he came to the Manchester farm at the Four Corners. In 1839 he removed to Smith's Neck, Dartmouth, and after living there twenty years, he returned with his wife and daughter to the farm he had vacated so many years before. Mr. Hambly was a good citizen, and kind neighbors and a lover of home. Funeral services were held at his late residence Sunday noon, the Rev. H. G. Copliss, pastor of the Stone church, conducting them, who chose for his theme the words found in Job 17 ch. 11 verse, "My days are past, my purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of my heart." The preacher briefly referred to the frustated hopes and ambitions of many, who are suddenly called into eternity, and the necessity of being ready to meet the demands of a further life. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends, and the floral decoration consisting of masses of tea roses and callas were very lovely. The remains were laid to rest in the Hambly family burying ground, Oscar Manchester, Squire M. Chase, Abner Hambly and J. Charles Cooke, nephews of the deceased, acting as pall bearers. Mr. Hambly leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his loss. Funeral arrangements were under the care of John Macomber of Westport.

During the early hours of Saturday morning the post office and store situated at the Four Corners, were entered by burglars, who succeeded in stealing 80 dollars in money. The thieves had entered by the south window, using an axe which they found on the wood-pile to aid their entrance. With a cleaver taken from the back shop, and the axe, they broke open the safe and money drawers. Mr. A. P. White entered his store Saturday morning and noticed the window open, then going into the back shop he saw two bushel bags of meal placed against the door leading to the back stairs, and as he was later than usual in entering his store that morning, he supposed the bags of meal were placed there as a joke, but he quickly found there was no fun in the case, but that he had been the victim of a robbery, for on returning to his store, he saw the spring money drawer at the counter with only pennies in it. Going into the post office department every drawer was open and had been ransacked. By the side of the safe were the axe and cleaver; the whole inside of the safe was a wreck. From a little drawer at the bottom of the safe was taken the pocket book of money, above that the stamps, and at the top a small receptable of wrought iron half an inch in thickness (in which were found Mr. White's private papers, insurance policies, deeds, bank books, receipts, etc.,) had been forced open and the iron cut. The papers were found later on under the shed. There were five people sleeping upstairs, also a dog, which was very restless, as he was in a strange house, that was supposed to be the cause. The affair naturally enough caused considerable excitement. Up to the present time there has been no clue to the thief or thieves.

JAMESTOWN.

All is life and animation here just now. The summer cottages are being made ready for the season's occupancy and the hotel and boarding house keepers are busy arranging for the grand rush sure to come early next month. Quite a number of cottagers have already arrived and others are daily expected. Inquiries for cottages and hotel accommodations come with every mail and there is every assurance that the coming season will be by far the best in the history of the island. The town promises to wear quite a citified appearance, too, in many respects; it will certainly have many improvements generally limited to cities. Street lights, public water works, and sewerage are among the improvements made since last season, and they are sure to be appreciated. Many of the roads too have been improved and a large business block and innumerable dwellings have been erected.

Captain George Slocum and family, of Newport, are among the early cot-...ge ar... ...sewered;

James Corrigan of Newport has the contract.

The immense business block of P. H. Horgan of Newport is framed and partially boarded in. It being 200 feet in length and only two stories in height gives it a somewhat "squatty" appearance, but in the fall it is to be carried up two stories higher when it will be a handsome block. Time was too limited to perfect it this season.

Steamer Dumpling is being repaired at Newport preparatory to going into commission for the summer.

The Draper cottages at the West Ferry, have opened for the season of 1889.

R. E. Griffith and family, of Philadelphia, have taken possession of their cottage for the season.

One of the stores in the Horgan Block has been rented through Daniel Watson to C. P. Frasch of Newport.

Ground has been broken on Mount Hope and Cummens avenues for a cottage for Edward Knowles. Adolphus Knowles is in charge of the work.

A large number of Newport mechanics have had steady work here for some time, and the outlook for their future is excellent.

A Query Answered.

Editor Newport Mercury:

Your correspondent, Mr. Huling, asks if there is any evidence that William Hallyburton, who, he states was numbered among the settlers of Newport, R. S., in 1761, was connected with Dr. John Halliburton, and if any of the Hallyburton family resided in Newport prior to 1761.

I cannot say if William Hallyburton and John Halliburton were connected; but it was not uncommon for different members of a family to spell their surname in different ways. The Malbones are an example. I have several documents signed by Godfrey "Mallbone"; other members of the family were content to use only one "l" when they signed their name.

William Hallyburton was residing in Newport in 1702, as appears by the following, from a certificate in my possession, and probably a little search would establish the fact that this was his place of abode at an earlier date than even "the fall of 1700."

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, } September 15th, 1702. }

This may Certify all it may Concern that I the Subscriber did, sometime in the Fall of the year 1700 draw a memorandum (for Mrs. Sarah Wright late deceased) of several Bequests, &c., which she was minded to make, But my of the Particulars I do not really Remember. WILLIAM HALLYBURTON.

I further add, the said Memorandum was drawn at the Request and Desire of the said Sarah Wright.

WILLIAM HALLYBURTON.

Newport to wit. } NEWPORT, Sept. 16th day, A. D. 1702.

Personally appeared the above-named William Hallyburton and made Solemn Oath to the Truth of the above said Evidence and Signed the same.

Taken and Sworn to the Day and Date above said, Before me, JOHN DAVIS, Jr., Justice of the Peace. M.

New England Items.

RHODE ISLAND.

Captain Field, of the United States Army, made an official report of the manner in which the various militia organizations conducted themselves during the recent parade in New York. Of the Rhode Island representatives he said:

"Rhode Island made a very handsome show. First came the Newport Artillery, four companies, in single rank. They were glorious with red horse-hair plumes and red facings, and marched very well. They were followed by a provisional regiment, made up of four companies from the 1st Rhode Island and four from the 2d. They showed fronts of twenty files, and few commands in the entire parade surpassed them. The first five companies passed in faultless style, the 6th and 8th were nearly as good, and the 7th only a trifle off in its alignment."

Herbert W. Ladd, of Providence, who will undoubtedly be elected Governor of Rhode Island by the next General Assembly, has announced the members of his personal staff as follows: Mr. Roscoe S. Washburn, Mr. Henry A. Du Villard, and Mr. William T. Nicholson, Jr., of Providence; Hon. Addison S. Hopkins, of Burrillville; Col. Henry D. Hayden, of Warwick, and Mr. Joseph T. Perry, of Newport.

Rhode Island will receive $3,707.68, and Connecticut $5,695.62, from the amount appropriated by Congress for the equipment of the militia in the various States.

The prospects for a lively season at Narragansett Pier are good. Building has been brisk through the winter, and twelve new cottages and many alterations and improvements have been made.

It is said that in Providence the "pigs-in-clover" game is supplanting in a degree progressive whist and euchre.

A Church Entertainment.

A pleasant church social was held at the Thames street M. E. church Thursday evening, when the following programme was rendered by the Sunday School Scholars and their friends:

Readings.—Mr. B. W. Pearce.
Quartette.—Mr. Ward, Miss L. Hubbard, Miss A. Crandall and Mr. Hodgston.
Vocal Duet.—Clara Knowe and Edna Martland.
Piano Solo,—Mattie Ward.
Vocal Solo,—Julia Lawton.
Reading.—Maud Kenyon.
Vocal Solo,—Mrs. Harry Mason.
Reading.—Mabel White.
Piano Solo.—Fannie Foster.
Reading.—May Titus.
Duet.—Miss L. Hubbard, Miss A. Crandall.

Mr. Dwight H. Mahogany, of the Aquidneck House, and Mr. George F. Daniels of the Perry House have been called to their respective homes this week, the former by the death of his sister and the latter by the death of his mother.

The Shiloh Baptist Church Sunday school will observe its 24th anniversary to-morrow, Sunday evening. There will be recitations by the children, addresses by invited guests, and singing. A good time may be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, of New York, who have occupied the Chandler cottage on Bath road and the Cliffs for the past two seasons, were in town Thursday looking for a residence for the coming summer.

Carl Berger, the New York caterer, who is to have charge of the Casino restaurant and the Land Trust Cottages during the coming season, has been in town this week.

Governor Wetmore and family, at present in Europe, are expected at their Newport villa for the summer the latter part of June.

The Craftsmen's Annual.

The annual meeting of the Craftsmen's Club was held at their rooms in the MERCURY BUILDING Thursday night, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, after which Mr. Theo. Topham was presented with a handsome meerschaum pipe by his associates of the "Royal Ten." Mr. G. E. Vernon, Jr., made the presentation speech, to which the happy recipient made brief but feeling reply. The officers are as follows:

President—W. J. Huntington.
Vice Presidents—W. W. Sampson, J. B. Comstock.
Secretary and Treasurer—G. E. Vernon, Jr.
Auditing Committee—T. P. Peckham, Thomas Burlingham, W. F. Spingler.

Messrs. Caswell, Massey & Co., are putting their Casino store, on Bellevue avenue, in readiness for the season next week.

Mr. Donald Swan, who was formerly a prominent member of Newport Society, is in Europe.

Commander R. P. Leary, U. S. N. and family, are at the Aquidneck House for the season.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1889.	STANDARD TIME. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	Moon	High water
18 Sat.	4 15	7 13	11 15	10 53	10 45
19 Sun.	4 14	7 14	morn	11 59	11 51
20 Mon.	4 28	7 15	1	.....	1 08
21 Tues.	4 12	7 16	1 56	3 04	2 11
22 Wed.	4 37	7 16	2 22	3 15	3 08
23 Thurs.	4 36	7 17	2 52	3 21	3 57
24 Fri.	4 35	7 18	3 18	3 26	4 40

First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 42m., morning.
Full Moon, 15th day, 7h. 12m., morning.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 8h. 53m., evening.
New Moon 29th day, 6h. 29m., evening.

Use HUYLER'S Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc. Sold by all grocers.

New Advertisements.

Island Savings Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation of this Bank, for the election of trustees for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking room of the National Exchange Bank on Wednesday, June 19, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Secretary.

Newport, R. I., May 18, 1889.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

Call and see the "Matchless Burner," 37 Broadway. SIMEON HAZARD. 4-20-tf

Headquarters

G. G.
A. A.
R. R.



S. of V.

GRAND ARMY

—AND—

SONS OF VETERANS

SUPPLIES,
SUITS,
BUTTONS,
BELTS, CORDS,
HATS, CAPS,
WREATHS

—AND—

UNIFORMS.

G. A. R. REGULATION SUITS,

Warranted Indigo Blue and Fast Color, Two Sets of Buttons,

$7.50 and $8.00,

Guarantee the same suit cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $10. Stock complete, all sizes 33 to 44.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,

208-Thames St.-208

If you wish to find the

FIRST and FRESHEST

Fruit, Vegetables and Fish

IN SEASON.

ALSO MYER'S

Diamond Butter & Island Eggs,

call at

Carry's,

257 & 259 Thames St.

☞Special attention given to orders for dinner parties.

A. C. Landers' Column

CROQUET!

CROQUET!

CROQUET!

The largest and most complete line of croquet in Newport.

A good strong Hardwood set, for 8 players, polished stripes painted on balls and mallets, put in strong box, for **95c.**

A Hardwood set, fancy style mallet, striped and varnished, complete for **$1 49.**

For 8 players. Design mallet, handturned large club stakes, fancy striping on balls, in lock cornered box, for **$2 50.**

Choice Rock Maple 6-inch mallets, large stakes, set finely finished in lock cornered box, complete for **$3 50.**

Set for 8 players. Best Rock Maple mallet heads, handles, balls and stakes, superior finish, in lock cornered box, for **$4 00.**

Choice 8-in. cylinder mallets, with short club handles. This is the handsomest and best Maple set in the country, complete for **$5 00.**

Fine Applewood club set for 8 players, polished cylinder mallets, with short handles, best maple balls, and handsome stakes, for **$5 50.**

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

OUT-DOOR GAMES

—AND—

SPORTS,

A. C. Landers,

167 Thames Street,

Covell's Block.

New Advertisements.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, May 20, '89.

BENEFIT OF

Newport Lodge No. 104, B. P. O. Elks,

THE EMINENT AMERICAN ACTOR

LEWIS MORRISON,

—AS—

MEPHISTO,

In his Grand Scenic and Dramatic Production of

"FAUST,"

Including

The Famous Brocken Scene.

Prices—50, 75, $1. Seats now for sale by members of the Order.

F. N. Barlow & Co.,

MEATS,

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS,

AT THE

LOWEST

Market Prices.

Also all kinds of

Patent Medicines,

Canned Goods,

Wooden Ware, etc.

F. N. Barlow & Co.,

145 THAMES ST.

Election Hams.

If you want the best

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

in the city, you can get one of

"S. E. MERWIN'S"

—AT—

BARKER & MARTIN'S,

People's Market.

THE CITY ON NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 12 of "an ordinance comprising the ordinances of the City of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 13 of said Chapter 12 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, "or into any sewer-eye, catch-basin or gravel-catcher."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed May 7, 1889.]

A true copy: Witness WM. G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

5-11-3t

Canned Goods.

Fine Tomatoes and Sweet Corn,

10c. per can or $1 per doz.

T. E. Sherman,

122 BROADWAY.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stock and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-18-1y

To Let,

Elegant rooms and offices in the new Mercury Building. Apply at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE TOWN COUNCIL of Portsmouth, R. I., will receive bids until May 30th, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the rebuilding of the following bridges in said Portsmouth, viz.: Cutts Bridge in Union street and Charity Bridge on Ferry Neck. Specifications may be seen at the Town Clerk's office in said Portsmouth, and further information may be obtained of either of the members of said Council, who reserve the right to reject any and all bids made.

By order of Town Council,

PHILIP B CHASE, Town Clerk.

4-18

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } May 13, A. D. 1889. }

AUGUSTUS GOFFE, Administrator on the estate of *CATHERINE STANHOPE*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 3d day of June, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-18

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of FREEMAN MAYBERRY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

DAVID S. MAYBERRY, Administrator.

Newport, May 18, 1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of STEPHEN M. STEDMAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM A. STEDMAN, Executor.

Newport, May 18, 1889.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. AILMAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to her.

MARTHA AILMAN, Executrix.

Newport, May 18, 1889

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage made and executed by William Dorsheimer to John H. Glover on April 28, 1887, the condition of which has been broken, there will be sold by public auction on the premises in Newport, On SATURDAY, June 8, 1889, at 11 o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon, all of the right, title and interest which the said William Dorsheimer had at the time of executing the said mortgage in and to all of that parcel of land in the Fifth Ward of the City of Newport bounded North on Beacon Hill road; East on lands late of the late Charles S. Bradley; South on Bretton road; and West on lands of the said Dorsheimer, containing four and a half acres more or less, and is more particularly described in said mortgage which is recorded in the land Evidence of Newport Book of mortgages number 21, pages 331 and 332. The said mortgage recites that it was given to secure a part of the purchase money for the said described premises which were conveyed by the said Glover and wife to the said Dorsheimer simultaneously with the execution of the said mortgage.

The mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends to bid at the sale of the said premises.

Per order of the mortgagee.

Newport May 13, 1889.

MORTGAGEES' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Robert J. Casey and Dennis Shanahan (Katey Casey and Mary L. Shanahan joining in release of dower) to Overton G. Langley and Henry B. Thayer, bearing date April 19, A. D. 1864, and recorded in Land Evidence of Newport Mortgages, Volume 17, pages 482 etc., default having occurred in the conditions contained in said Mortgage Deed:

There will be sold at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described on Saturday, June 1, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of said Robert J. Casey and Dennis Shanahan, or of either of them, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land, situate on the north side of Franklin street in said city of Newport and bounded and described as follows, viz: West on lands of Joseph M. Hammett, South on Franklin street (extending east to a point three feet and six inches Westerly from the Southwest corner of the store of John S. Langley); Easterly on lands of said John S. Langly on a line three feet and six inches west of said building prolonged to Prospect Hill street, and Northerly on Prospect Hill street; together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

OVERTON G. LANGLEY, HENRY B. THAYER, } Mortgagees.

5-21

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } April 29, 1889. }

A PRESCOTT BAKER, Guardian of the person and estate of *MICHAEL CALLAHAN*, of full age, of Newport, presents his second account with the estate of said Michael, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 20th day of May, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-4

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } April 29, 1889. }

ON THE PETITION in writing of Lewis Simmons, Guardian of the person and estate of *EDWARD HAZARD*, of full age, of Newport, presented this day, praying for leave to sell at private sale, the interest of his said ward in certain real estate situated in said Newport and particularly described in said petition, to pay his debts and the expense of supporting him.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 20th day of May, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-4

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN F. PALMER, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to her.

ELIZABETH PALMER, Executrix.

Newport, May 11, 1889.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administratrix on the estate of CATHERINE CASEY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

CATHERINE J. CASEY, Administratrix.

Newport, May 11, 1889.